

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 232.

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

COPYRIGHT 1928 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages



FRANK B. KELLOGG
Secretary of State of the United States

SURVEY SHOWS LABOR DISPUTES ON DECLINE ALL OVER THE WORLD

Relations Between Worker
and Employer Never Bet-
ter, It Is Found

LOSSES BY STRIKES
AND LOCKOUTS LESSEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Marked improvement in the relations of employers and employees in leading industrial nations of the world is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, following a survey, just completed, of the extent to which trade disagreements have affected employment.

In the United States the number of workers involved in trade disputes in 1927 had decreased to three for each 1000 of population, as compared with 40 in 1919, the report shows. In Great Britain the number last year was two for each 1000 of population, as compared with 63 in 1919.

The other countries included in the survey are France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and Australia. Together the eight nations account for nearly 86 per cent of an estimated world total of persons involved in trade disputes in 1920.

Figures Tell the Story
Statistics for the United States show that the total number directly involved in industrial disputes in 1919 was 4,160,348. The total thrown out of work by strikes or lockouts in 1920 was 1,463,054. In 1927 the total had declined to 364,516, the conference board reports.

The extent of the economic loss to workers can be gauged partly by the working time lost through these industrial disputes, the board continues. Such figures are not available for the United States, but are quoted for Great Britain, where 54,970,000 work days were lost in 1919. In 1920 the number of work days lost in Great Britain was 26,570,000, while the total number in 1927 had declined to 1,175,000.

In Great Britain two workers for each 1000 of population were thrown out of work in 1927 by trade disputes, as compared with 63 in 1919 and 45 in 1920, the survey adds. The

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

How Is a
President Elected?

The procedure in the election of the Chief Executive of the United States and the history of the electoral system from the beginning of the Republic to the present day is outlined in a series of three articles starting today and continuing

Tomorrow
and the day after

Tomorrow
and the day after

Yale Expert Sails to Study Tropical Forests of Africa

Jungle Being Levelled by Rubber Company Offers Unusual Opportunity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—G. Proctor Cooper, field assistant in tropical forestry at Yale University, is now en route to Liberia, West Africa, where he will be located for a year in study in the forests of that country, as a result of which much light on tropical woods is expected.

As the jungle is being cleared away to make room for rubber plantations samples of the woods will be obtained for the identification of the trees.

The work will be done under the direction of Prof. Samuel J. Record, head of the tropical forestry work at Yale. Professor Record has recently returned from England, where he made arrangements with the Royal Botanical Gardens to get botanical specimens identified, since there is no one in America familiar with African plants.

Mrs. T. P. Chipp, assistant director of Kew Gardens, in commenting upon the plan, which is being carried out with the co-operation of the Firestone Plantations Company, says: "One of the difficulties in collecting material from forest trees in the tropics is that the ordinary collector cannot get at it. Trees held together by vines take too much time and labor to cut down for this purpose and they are too big to climb. A collector on the Firestone concessions, where virgin forest is being felled, has a unique opportunity."

Mr. Cooper, who has been chosen for the Liberian work, a Canadian by birth, received his education in forestry at the Universities of Minnesota and Yale.

During the past two winters he has been in western Panama, where he made a study of the forests and collected hundreds of specimens for Yale. He made many discoveries, including about 50 new specimens of trees, several of which have been named for him.

FRANCO-DUTCH AIR
SERVICES EXTENDED

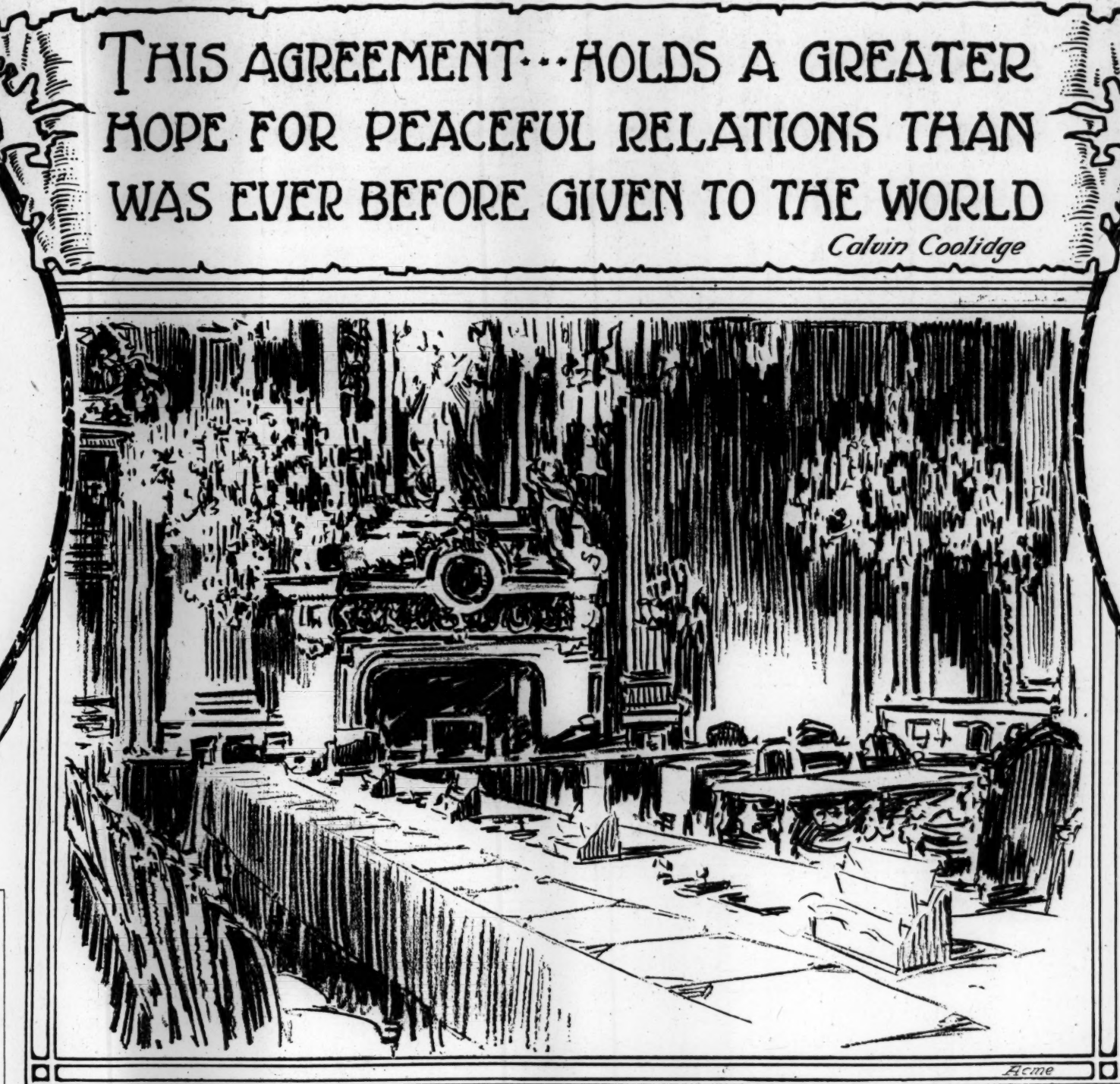
THE HAGUE—The Royal Dutch Air Service (K. L. M.) has increased its daily air services to Paris, to three, two in the morning and one in the afternoon. All three are open to freight shipments.

Air services to Spain have been opened. Goods dispatched from Amsterdam at 9 a. m. arrive at Barcelona at 2:45 p. m. and at Madrid at 7:45 p. m. the next day. The Spanish Government has exempted consignments by air from all hampering documentary formalities.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Sporting News—Page 16
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES
Prohibition Fruitage 8
The Home Forum 11
Seek ye first the kingdom 12
Art News and Comment 12
The Children's Page 13
Radio 17
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20



SALLE DE L'HORLOGE AT THE QUAI D'ORSAY, PARIS

\$25,000 OFFERED TO MAKE LIQUOR LAW EFFECTIVE

People Favor Prohibition,
Says Motor Head, and
Want It Enforced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A prize of \$25,000 for the best program to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective has just been offered by William C. Durant, president of the Durant Motors, Inc.

Word of the offer was received at the Durant offices here in a cablegram from Mr. Durant, who has just arrived in Paris. The automobile manufacturer expressed the belief that the majority of the people of the United States favor prohibition and that its enforcement is one of the major problems before the Nation.

Just before he left here on the Ile de France, Mr. Durant declared that he would support Herbert Hoover and indicated his sympathy with the Republican candidate's attitude toward prohibition.

Mr. Durant Explains
"The major issue in our country today," Mr. Durant declared in his cable dispatch, "is the problem of law enforcement and obedience to law. To paraphrase the words of Lincoln, it is a question whether our institutions can endure a citizenship half lawless and half law-abiding."

"We are imperiled by the widespread violation of the liquor law embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the highest law of the land."

"Big business leaders, who have the largest stake in law observance publicly and privately, violate this law and countenance its violation by others. Instead of using their wealth and influence to create public opinion."

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

OIL AND GAS TO AID
MUSKEGON INDUSTRY

Field Opened Eight Months
Ago Has 43 Wells

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MUSKEGON, Mich.—Muskegon, one-time center of the Nation's greatest lumber field, expects to expand industrially as the result of finding itself in the midst of an oil field.

Eight months ago, the discovery well was drilled to pay sand in the Traverse formation in the Muskegon field, which is producing more than 1600 barrels of oil and 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas each day.

EXCERPT FROM
The Peace of God
"And now the lamps are lit, the torch is burning.
The pilot points across the ocean floor,
We seek the sunrise as the tide is turning,
And sing, sonorous with the rhythmic oar,
God give His children peace, and war shall be no more."
—BEN. HAWORTH-BOOTH

Skeptics Silenced as Europe Acclaims America's Peace Envoy

Mr. Kellogg Regarded as Bearer of Living Message
Behind Which Is Ranged the Full Weight of
the People of the United States

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Nearly 10 years ago, I witnessed the arrival of President Wilson in the French capital. With what enthusiasm was he greeted! The United States had not only made the winning of the war possible but—and this was regarded as much more important—had made the winning of the peace possible.

No word provocative of controversy would I now write. Opinions differ about the part played by Mr. Wilson, and for some years a wave of disillusionment swept over Europe. But as Mr. Kellogg takes the same path as his distinguished predecessor, memories of those days of high hope, of earnest endeavor, crowd in upon me.

There never was a more popular figure in Europe than President Wilson. His clean, smiling face, squarely chiseled, stirred the emotions of men from London to Athens, from Moscow to Rome. Out of the fiery furnace the common people came with strong determination that never again should war devastate the world. They rejoiced in the advent of Mr. Wilson. He represented for them their aspiration. He was the embodiment of a universal demand.

History Repeats Itself
History repeats itself strangely. It may be that the peoples are more skeptical than they were 10 years ago, because many plans which have been proposed have come to naught or have been found wanting. Yet the desire for peace is perhaps greater than in 1918, and again the promise of peace comes, in the person of Mr. Kellogg, from the United States of America to war-weary Europe?

That is why Mr. Kellogg, too, is welcomed. At first it was hardly believable that he would actually sail across the Atlantic with a document elaborated after many months of discussion, ready for signature. It seemed, in the common saying, too good to be true. America in the shape of one of its chief executive officers would never, declared the wisecracks, return to Europe. The experience of Mr. Wilson would suffice. It was one thing to propose a peace pact, and even to be the nation responsible for its submission to the

great powers. But it was quite another thing for Mr. Kellogg to sit among the Foreign Ministers, the Secretaries of State, of Europe, in the city of Paris.

His appearance will give a new significance to the pact. Hitherto the pact had been, in some men's eyes, a scrap of paper. Now it becomes a living message. It had been one of those more or less meaningless flourishes in which statesmen occasionally indulge—a speech on the hilltop, an oratorical gesture. But

KING PRESENT AT SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING

British Ruler and Sons Listen to Eloquent Sermon—
Memorable Addresses

BY CARLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—King George, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester attended a thanksgiving service at Crathie Church in celebration of "Peace Sunday" while many thousands of other people in Great Britain participated in similar observances throughout the land. Many London congregations particularly in Westminster Abbey were swelled by American and continental worshippers while many pulpits in the metropolis and elsewhere were occupied by American preachers.

England's beloved ruler and his sons heard the Very Rev. Charles Warr, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, describe the Kellogg pact as the "greatest moral and spiritual adventure of the human race." He said that it would remain a glory to their age and that it had "the courage and faith to attempt to rid the earth of the curse of bloodshed." Since the war, he said the British Empire had pursued a persistent policy of conciliation and "with God's grace we would honor the bond."

"Sermon Is Radiocast"

The sermon of the Rev. R. Campbell Morgan, speaking to a crowded attendance at Westminster Congregational Chapel was radiocast throughout the country. Dr. Morgan took for his text Matthew 12, verse 30, "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." He held that the 15 signatories to the pact were gathered together in obedience to revealed truth which included the "solidarity of humanity" and that the nations in casting their vote on

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Deeds After Pact Is Germany's View

Reich Sees the Disbanding of
Armies as Sequel to
Anti-War Treaty

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN—The fact that a pact outlawing war was drafted, agreed to and signed amidst rumors of new alliances, increased armaments and embittered political discussions shows "that there is a governing power which is working to hold back the threatening chaos" the Vossische Zeitung writes, reviewing the political situation on the day of the signing of the Kellogg pact. This pact is most popular in Germany, but it is interesting to note that everywhere the opinion is voiced that it is of little use if it is not followed by deeds. These must consist of disarmament.

The outlawry of war, it is said, must necessarily lead to the destruction of the instruments of warfare and logically lead to the disbanding of armies.

In this connection Julius Elbau, the well-known editorial writer, protests against the maneuvers held each fall in every country. Every autumn civilized countries test their instruments of warfare and note that they have improved.

Another step toward peace is Dr. Gustav Stresemann's visit to Paris it is held here.



ARISTIDE BRIAND
Foreign Minister of France

FIFTEEN NATIONS SIGN TREATY TO BAR WAR AT PARIS CEREMONY

Impressive Scene in Historic Hall as
Statesmen Step Forward to Append
Names to Great Peace Document

HONOR OF SIGNING FIRST FALLS TO THE DELEGATE FROM GERMANY

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Before a distinguished audience of many nations, thrilled by the importance of the occasion in the history of mankind, plenipotentiaries of 15 countries, including Dr. Gustav Stresemann, W. L. Mackenzie King, Frank B. Kellogg and Lord Cushendun, after a welcome from Aristide Briand, stepped forward one by one to append their signatures to the treaty for the renunciation of war in the Salle de l'Horloge at the Quai d'Orsay. To Germany fell the honor of being the first to sign. Thus is accomplished the crowning act of the negotiations, which have been watched hopefully by the whole world.

As the plenipotentiaries from the four corners of the world came into the Salle de l'Horloge and took their places at the horseshoe-shaped table ready to sign the peace pact, which has provoked arduous debates and awakened inextinguishable hopes, my memory carried me back to that Saturday in January, 1919, when I witnessed the mustering of statesmen, 70 in number, in that same gilded and glittering hall. Then their task was to liquidate the war. Now their task was truly to inaugurate peace.

The January day was dismal. Paris was in the snow. Snow fell on the group of onlookers drawn up before the iron gates and held back by lines of soldiers. Today, in typical late summer weather, the sun shone on the sparkling Seine, which runs below the leafy Quai d'Orsay. There was a feeling of jubilation in the air. Everything on that August afternoon was in sympathy with the purpose of the plenipotentiaries.

In the Salle de l'Horloge
The salle itself is magnificent. It is a suitable setting for this diplomatic assembly. Its very appearance speaks of culture raised to its zenith. Here is the artistic flowering of civilization. It is almost inconceivable that such beauty of design, such elegance of decoration, should ever have been brought into peril by war. Yet its Gobelins curtained walls have indeed often heard the dreadful word and on several occasions cannonading has menaced these handsome apartments.

Apart from the Paris conference of 1919, the Quai d'Orsay was the theater for the signing of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain in 1898. Thus it is peculiarly linked with America, and there, recently, M. Briand displayed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the famous Franco-American treaty, the first of its kind, negotiated by Benjamin Franklin and kept in the archives of the Quai d'Orsay.

The salle is named after the splendid chimney at the far end, in which is incrustated a fine clock. The marble and ornate mantelpiece is exquisitely ornamented with a statue in female form depicting wisdom stretching forth an arm over the statesmen. Great candelabra, reflecting light in thousands of facets, hang from the ornate ceiling, heavily charged with scrolls and figures. Mir-

An Impressive Scene
However, Mr. Kellogg quite simply, and apparently unintentionally, performed the ceremony in such a way that he left a profound impression. He stood back for a minute with Myron T. Herrick, both their heads bowed. Then Mr. Kellogg stepped forward again and knelt. He remained there, a small, solitary, white-haired figure, the man who led the world in outlawing war, praying. One can only suppose he prayed that his efforts might not be in vain, that future history might see no more war—"no war, whatever nature, whatever origin." Few people witnessed the scene, but all Paris talks about it.

Mr. Kellogg's stay here has not been without its numerous incidents. He had an awkward moment, when, on his arrival at Mr. Herrick's residence from the train, he turned to his secretary and asked where the gold pen was. No one knew. Finally

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

European and American Leaders Pay High Tribute to the Anti-War Pact

VIEWS FROM ALL PARTS DECLARE FAITH IN TREATY

Non-Signatories Eager to Know Conditions of Adhering to Agreement

COMMENTS upon the Kellogg Treaty, collected from all parts, reveal a state of unanimity almost unheard of on a matter of such world-wide significance. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the practical application of the agreement is completely overshadowed by the heart-felt satisfaction, universally expressed, that a treaty of such a nature has at last become an accomplished fact.

While the more cautious of the commentators reveal a disposition to insist on the need of more specific guarantees for the enforcement of the letter and spirit of the pact, by far the larger number believe that the moral force of the document will be so compelling as to make the outbreak of any great war in future an utter impossibility.

A representative selection from the opinions sent into the Monitor offices from all quarters is appended below.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Inquiries made by The Christian Science Monitor in diplomatic circles here indicate that practically every country in Europe has been eagerly awaiting the opportunity of signifying its adherence to the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact, though some of them express uncertainty as to the procedure by which it will be done.

The Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, are all reported "full of enthusiasm for the treaty" which they regard as completely in line with the policy they have pursued for more than a generation. They appear to have no criticism to offer, even if given the opportunity to make them. The Baltic States also desire to join the peaceful throng. The Estonian and Latvian Foreign Ministers have been holding an informal discussion at Riga during the last week with a view to co-ordinating their policy in this regard. Later they hope to raise the question how they may adhere again informally—during the League Assembly at Geneva next month.

Rumania is expected to signify her adherence as soon as the opportunity offers, and is apparently willing to do so without appending any modification. Greece, it is authoritatively stated, "will not fail to be among the first adherents to this solemn proclamation of all the civilized world against war. The anti-war pact corresponds to the deepest feeling of a Greek people keenly loyal to the consolidation of peace and good will."

The general feeling among the non-signatories is that they will have to wait some months before actually receiving their adherence. Because the treaty itself declares that "when it comes into effect"—that is, on ratification—it will "remain open as long as may be necessary for the adherence of all the other powers of the world."

The question arises, how will the adherence of the latter be obtained? Will the original signatories unite in drafting a formal invitation to the other states to adhere to the pact? Or will it be left to Washington as the capital of the country in which "the instruments of ratification" are to be deposited to notify the other countries that their adherence would be welcomed? These are the questions now animating the non-signatory embassies and legations in London.

Another significant point raised is whether the later signatories, like the earlier ones, should be entitled to make observations regarding what they think the pact means. Or would they be expected to confine themselves merely to appending their signatures? This latter issue is understood to be particularly important as regards Russia, whose amorphous proffer suffered considerably by exclusion from the ceremony in Paris. Spain also is concerned at being left out—and many expressions of sympathy are heard in this connection while Yugoslavia, with a number of unsettled problems regarding Macedonia, Albania and Italy, is understood to want the opportunity of explaining her position before adhering to the pact.

PACT HELD IN LINE WITH IRISH IDEALS

George W. Russell ("Æ"): "Historical circumstances have caused Ireland's energies to be concentrated for centuries on nationalist ideals. But Irishmen have always recognized that nationalism is a means, not an end. In the modern world it is impossible for nations as for men to live unto themselves. Justification of their right to shape their destinies in their own way is the measure in which they use this power to contribute to the common cause of humanity."

"Ireland welcomes the Kellogg pact as an opportunity to prove to the world the sincerity of her adhesion to the creed proclaimed by leaders like Daniel O'Connell, whose lifetime of moral force was a remarkable anticipation of the ideas that inspired the campaign to induce nations to renounce war as an instrument of national policy."

IRISH HAVE ALL TO GAIN BY SIGNING

Senator James G. Douglas, member of the committee appointed to draw up the Free State Constitution: "To my mind, signing the Kellogg pact will prove a milestone in the history of the abolition of war in much the same way as calling the first Hague conference—though it did not end war—was a milestone in the path toward the creation of the League of Nations. I believe Mr. Kellogg made

his proposals because the majority of American people demand an effective step toward the renunciation of war.

"To undervalue the Kellogg pact and treat it as empty formulas is as foolish as to pretend that war has been abolished because it has been signed. The pact will become really effective as the various peoples of the world realize both the wrong and the utility of war and force themselves to regard it as a method which citizens will not tolerate. Ireland has had enough war and her only fear has been that she might find herself dragged into a war through her political or geographical position. We have therefore everything to gain if the Kellogg pact is accepted both in theory and practice by the nations of the world."

PACT IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT LEAGUE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Sees Two Significant Facts

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder of the National League of Women Voters in the United States and of the conference on the cause and cure of war: "The two most significant facts about the treaty are not to be discovered in its wording. The first is that six of the initial signatories are known as great powers. Why? Because they possess the man power and the money power to outfit a war. They possess ship, submarine, airplane, munitions and poison gas power to equip a war and have men trained to organize, plan and conduct a war. These are the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

"The competition and rivalry among this 'Big Six' in ships, munitions and war gestures; in threatening, bombastic editorials and fighting eloquence of military gentlemen have kept rumors flying of the 'next war.' When, therefore, these nations come together and promise not to shoot each other's citizens when they chance to disagree about tariffs or debts, or what not, taxpayers may begin to dream of a time when they will not be called upon to pay for mysterious equipment with which to undo their neighbors.

"The second fact is that the United States joins other nations in a common compact of peace. All the other signatory nations are members of the League of Nations and have together made commitments not to go to war. The renunciation treaty would never have been possible had there been no League of Nations, and steps to follow could never be taken were there no Kellogg pact. The world is moving unmistakably and moving fast in the direction of Biblical 'ploughshares and pruning hooks.'"

TRADE UNIONISTS INDORSE PEACE MOVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has lent his indorsement to the international "peace pact" work of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

"The laboring man, of course, bears the brunt of all wars," Mr. Lewis said. "The price he pays is perhaps greater than any other section of the country's citizenship. The Kellogg peace proposals are most virtuous in principle, however much they may be criticized in detail. The trade unionists of the United States approve all efforts and progress in the direction of making war more difficult. Secretary Kellogg in his able efforts is making a constructive contribution to the stability of nations and enduring peace."

CRYSTALLIZATION OF ANTI-WAR SENTIMENT

James Simpson, president of Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, says: "The signing by 14 nations of the Kellogg pact renouncing war is one of the greatest contributions to world peace in the history of diplomacy.

"It represents the crystallization of a world-wide sentiment against war as a final means of settling international disputes; and a willingness to substitute calm reason for force when such disputes arise. It should contribute materially to improvement of international trade relations."

A BISHOP'S GRATIFICATION
The Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Theodore Woods: "The Kellogg treaty is far more than any ordinary arbitration agreement or peace pact. It marks a new stage in civilization and a new attitude to war on the part of the Great Powers. For the moment of its endorsement in Paris, wars are deliberately wiped off the map as a recognized factor in the calculations of diplomacy."

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION
Royall Meeker, former U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics: "There is today throughout the world a

Step in Advance of Previous Proposals, Asserts Spanish Professor at Oxford

Prof. Don Salvador de Madariaga, professor of Spanish at Oxford, who represented Spain at the League of Nations:

"The Kellogg Pact theoretically represents an advance over all previous proposals because it embraces the United States and imposes juridical obligations instead of taking the form of resolutions, going no further than an expression of a moral desideratum. In practice the position is different, for two opposite currents in the United States, namely the idealistic and the materialistic, have forced the Kellogg compromise. This, accordingly, left a loophole by acknowledging the right of 'legitimate defense.'"

"No more difference exists between a war of defense and one of aggression than between a bottle half empty and one half full. This is the weakness of the pact. As each state reserves the right to define its war as 'defensive,' the juridical value of the

pact becomes null and void, because in recent years states provoking war always declared it defensive.

"Mr. Kellogg might have proposed the abolition of all war, but was obliged to sacrifice ideals to reality. England, by introducing reservations, practically invoked her rights by a direct allusion to the Monroe Doctrine, and the pact implies freedom of action for the United States to make peace or war in the area covered by this doctrine. The Kellogg Pact deserves especially to be watched by all Spanish-speaking countries."

COLD CUTS
are made more appetizing when well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

MOths
SENTRY ANTI-MOTH
container hangs in closet
Furs, Woollens, all clothing
protected. No cold storage
No string. No clinging
odor. Price \$2.00 by mail.
SENTRY SALES
COMPANY, 44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Albert Edholm
JEWELER
OMAHA



THE GUEST OF HONOR

Moscow Sees Change in Plan

Soviet Finds Little Objection to Signing Treaty Renouncing War

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The statement attributed to the United States Assistant Secretary of State, William R. Castle Jr., to the effect that the powers not originally invited to sign the Kellogg Pact may announce their adhesion immediately after the signatures in Paris, is regarded in official circles here as indicating a substantial change in the original plan for ratification. Regret is expressed that Mr. Castle's statement was put in a more official, unambiguous form.

Izvestia says: "The treaty has now apparently undergone a definite change. The circumstance that the Soviet Union, for example, may state its adhesion to the pact without awaiting ratification by all the original signatories apparently makes simultaneous the coming into force of the pact for original signatories and for the Soviet Union."

If events confirm Izvestia's interpretation of Mr. Castle's statement, this will most probably exert a favorable influence on the Soviet decision to adhere to the pact. The Soviet Foreign Office generally evinces little objection to the idea of signing a formal renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, but is inclined to raise points of detail, especially the Soviet's right to make reservations clarifying its position.

IRELAND IS UNITED IN ITS APPROVAL
Senator P. J. Hooper, former editor of Freeman's Journal: "The Kellogg Pact may not eliminate war, but unquestionably it constitutes a new and formidable obstacle in the path of the warmongers. One would wish to see included some juridical provision to meet reservations relating to war of self-defense, but, even as it stands, the pact is the greatest and most practical instrument yet devised to save civilization from the peril of international conflict."

"Upheld by the prestige and the growing influence of the United States, it can scarcely fail to be effective. Smaller nations in particular have reason to bless Mr. Kellogg's handiwork. It is significant that not for many years have the Irish people been so united on any public question as they are in approval of the Free State Government's unqualified acceptance of his proposals."

"THE STAKES ARE LARGE"
Dr. Thomas Moran, head of department, history and economics, Purdue University of Lafayette, Ind.: "There

are many technical difficulties which might occur which will probably not do so. I like to recall James Russell Lowell's dictum in his Essay on Democracy to this effect: 'Let us then be of good cheer, for the misfortunes have not yet been such which never come.' I think in the consideration of this we must have due reference to the confidence which we have in our neighbors. We may possibly be undergoing some risk in signing the treaties, but let us do it for our souls' sake! The stakes are large enough to warrant us in doing so."

LONGEST STEP FORWARD DECLARES DR. BUTLER
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York City, and president of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

"In my judgment the treaty renouncing war as an instrument of policy, when taken in connection with the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Locarno, is the longest step forward toward the establishment and protection of permanent peace that history records. It represents a magnificent victory of public opinion over prejudice, indifference and legalism. Its strength lies in the fact that it rests upon a moral foundation in the conviction and free expression of the people themselves and not merely upon a formal legal document."

"To attempt to outlaw war by a statute or resolution is quite futile, whereas to renounce war by an act of free will on the part of those with power to make it is wholly practical and about to be accomplished. Now let continental Europe reduce their standing armies and let Great Britain and the United States leave off that senseless naval rivalry to which their professional bureaucrats are trying to drive them."

"A HEALTHY GESTURE"
Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin: "The Kellogg multilateral peace treaty represents a healthy gesture in the direction of that international-mindedness without which the increasingly interdependent civilization of the modern world will break down. I feel, however, that agreements of this sort are less likely, in the long run, to determine the course of international events than is the way we administer such prosaic matters as foreign investments, raw materials and natural resources."

SIGN OF WILL TO SECURE PEACE
Osten Unden, ex-Foreign Minister of the Socialist Government in Sweden and expert on international law who represented Sweden at Geneva with Mr. Lofgren: "The

taking of the initiative in bringing forward the Kellogg Pact indicates a signal manifestation on the part of the American people of the will to secure peace. For League members, which assume in certain directions even greater responsibilities, there is a paramount advantage in joining the United States in a unanimous declaration communicating war. The pact will be subjected to practical proof when the armament discussions are revived, for if the governments accord the new treaty any real value as a guarantee against attack they could not hesitate to reduce their defense forces by international agreement."

MOVEMENT WARMLY RECEIVED IN AUSTRIA

President of People's League Thanks United States

Herman N. Neubacher, president of the People's League, which favors the union of Austria with Germany: "We cordially greet the movement toward world peace as an event which tends to destroy fear and suspicion and the belief in war, all obstacles to our great aim of self-determination, the moral right of every nation. We think these renewed efforts at pacifying the world worthy of the continuation of endeavors heretofore made by the United States of America, whose great mission it is, thanks to its economic preponderance, its freedom and independence from the traditions, frictions and strife of Europe, to watch and keep clear judgment. We feel very grateful toward the United States for taking the lead in this great enterprise, hoping sincerely it may prove more successful than the well-intentioned efforts of President Wilson, which failed of complete realization."

LOOKS FOR CONCRETE RESULTS

S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia: "There is every prospect of concrete results arising from this treaty for the outlawry of war. The Australian Commonwealth is in entire sympathy with its spirit and purpose and gladly associates itself with this splendid enterprise in the interests of civilizations and humanity."

Memorable Day in World History. Says Late Governor of Palestine

Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Liberal Party in England, Delivers a Stirring Indictment Against War

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD—Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Liberal Party organization, late Governor of Palestine, in an address at the Liberal Summer School uttered a strong indictment against war, declaring that 1928 would be a memorable date in world history by reason of the Kellogg-Briand peace treaty. "Let us rejoice at this new pact," he said, "this solemn renunciation of war by all the principal governments of the world."

"It has often been said," Sir Herbert continued, "the greatest British interest is peace. That no doubt is true, but the question arises, should we then seek peace simply because it is the greatest British interest? In other words, is our final object a British object? And similarly, is the final purpose of the Frenchman or the Italian, a French or Italian object?"

"This is the question which goes forth. The answer to it can best be found in the historic phrase of Edith Cavell, 'Patriotism is not enough.' There is no motive in human conduct which can exempt itself from the moral law. Rules, right or wrong, are not bounded by frontiers. The state in its relation to other peoples is subject to the law of duty, a law as wide as morality itself, and that cannot be narrower than the bounds of the human race."

"Let us be insistent for the creation of machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, a machinery which will be effective for its purpose and applicable to join with others in the immediate extensive reduction of armaments. 'Let us conduct our affairs in relation to our own empire and other countries, with the full recognition that the greatest nation is but a fragment,' not an ultimate unit but one part among the many of the

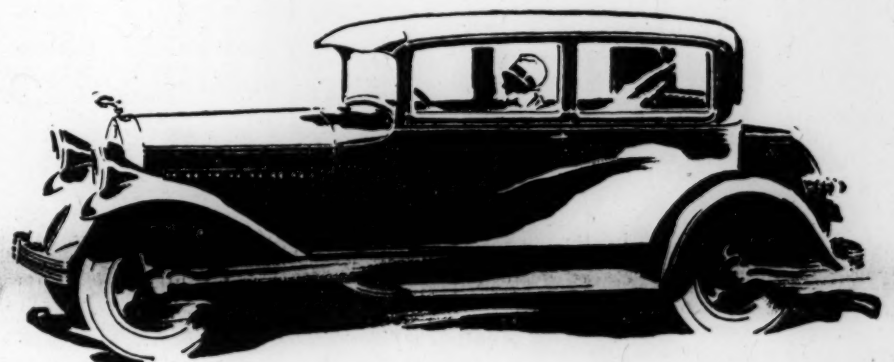
greater whole, each with a duty toward a common membership; that the world is not merely a congeries of separate sovereign states, but a moral unity divided for its own advantages into different nationalities and governments."

"At the present time I believe it to be an essential above all to emphasize the pacific and co-operative aspect, to seize the propitious hour for the establishment of permanent methods for avoiding and settling disputes between nations. Both sides are there and both are valid. Nationalism and internationalism, the fatherland and the world, patriotism and peace—these are not antagonistic; they are not opposites; they are complementary one to another."

"The true word was said long ago by Seneca, 'Every man is born into two communities, the cosmopolis and his native city.' To harmonize the claims of the two is our daily task."

PACT REGARDED AS ONLY A BEGINNING

Bolton C. Waller, winner of the Filene peace prize "The Kellogg pact is welcomed as the most sweeping declaration yet made of the will to get rid of war. It is particularly welcomed as being initiated by the United States, and showing a fresh determination of the strongest country to unite with others for that object. But the pact must be the beginning, not the end. It must be rendered effective, both by a reduction of 'use armaments which are unnecessary if the pact is a reality, and by a far more comprehensive system than yet exists for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The peoples of the world must see to it that this declaration on paper becomes a real factor in determining the national policies."



The New Club Brougham by PIERCE-ARROW at

\$2475

America's finest motor car—at the lowest price in its history!

A very special value in fine motor cars is this new model which luxuriously accommodates five passengers. With two-door beauty and four-door accessibility. With every last fine detail carried out in the same degree of perfection that made this car an outstanding one in recent salon showings.

At a much higher price, the new Club Brougham was regarded as the most generous offer of the fine car market.

At today's figure it is without precedent.

An appealing choice of color combinations is afforded in this featured model. The upholstery and fittings are of Pierce-Arrow quality and design. The equipment is complete beyond the most liberal of today's standards.

So far as terms go on this special Pierce-Arrow offering, these have been made more than usually attractive.

The trade-in value of your present car may easily cover the initial payment.

The reductions are as great as \$600 on some models, resulting in prices lower than ever before known to cars of Pierce-Arrow manufacture. From \$2475 to \$2950, at Buffalo.

Your present car will be accepted at fairly appraised value. This will apply against down and monthly payments which make Pierce-Arrow ownership surprisingly easy.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Buffalo, N. Y.

Pen Portraits of Statesmen and Diplomats Deputed to Sign Peace Treaty

SKETCHES TELL WHO'S WHO AT THE CEREMONY

Brilliant Group of Political Leaders Assemble in Historic Hall

NEVER in political history have 14 statesmen, representing 15 nations, met together on a greater mission than that which has assembled the signatories to the League of Nations. The penning of the signatures of these delegates may well prove the opening of a new and brighter epoch in the chronicles of humanity. A character sketch of each of these men is therefore of timely interest.

FRANK B. KELLOGG
United States Secretary of State
"An uncompromising though practical idealist" perhaps best describes the man whose labors over the last eight months or more have brought forth the renunciation of war treaty, which is being signed in Paris today by the representatives of 15 nations. Throughout the long negotiations, which finally resulted in an agreement among the Great Powers, the British commonwealths and the League of Nations that they would renounce war and hereafter seek solution of their controversies only by peaceful means, the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, demonstrated that he could remain faithful to his ideal in the face of sometimes skeptical and sometimes hostile criticism, and that he could be almost annoyingly stubborn in his refusal to be swayed from his course by suggestions obviously intended to dilute that ideal.

Secretary Stands His Ground
Again and again in the anti-war negotiations there were attempts made to divert Mr. Kellogg from his objective—a simple and unqualified renunciation of war. It was informally proposed that the treaty should be worded so as to leave a commission of legal experts be named to study the treaty in the light of its potential bearing on existing treaties and on international law, with the understanding that the experts were to be given the right to suggest amendments to the treaty. Mr. Kellogg refused to be diverted. He replied that his wording of the projected agreement was so simple and readily understandable that it needed no experts to interpret or strengthen it.

Most of the attempts took the form of suggested reservations. To these Mr. Kellogg had but one answer: "If governments should publicly acknowledge that they could only deal with this ideal of world peace in a technical spirit and must insist upon the adoption of reservations impairing if not utterly destroying the true significance of their common endeavor, they would be in effect only recording their impotence to the keen disappointment of mankind in general."

Practical Basis for Pact
Yet, for all his idealism, the Secretary realized that the treaty must have a practical basis, and therefore he set forth, in his address before the American Society of International Law in April and again in his June 23 note to the powers, his views of the treaty's relation to the ideal of self-defense, the League of Nations Covenant, the Locarno agreements, the treaties of neutrality, and to hypothetical violations of the treaty. He considered these constructions in every case either to be implied in the pact itself or to be self-evident, and that therefore it was unnecessary to give definite expression to these interpretations in the body of the document.

Mr. Kellogg labors under no delusion as to the ultimate value of the renunciation of war convention. He believes it will aid in arousing "public conscience against the utter horror and frightfulness of war" and appreciates that treaties of this sort "can only be regarded as a portion of the problem" of world peace. He has said that he "must not claim" that "treaties explicitly renouncing war as an instrument of national policy afford a certain guaranty against those conflicts between nations which have periodically broken out since the dawn of world history." Nonetheless he is of the firm opinion that the treaty, by its very existence, has changed the thoughts of men and governments from war to peace in time of international friction, will prove a sound foundation for further steps toward the eventual goal of universal peace.

Modest and Retiring
Anything but heroic stature, and occasionally irritable under stress, the Secretary's congenial optimism and his life of self-training have stood him in good stead throughout his three and a half somewhat difficult years in the service of the State Department. Criticism has hurt him, but has never caused him to swing from his appointed course or to change his policies or ideals unless such changes were justified. He plays the game of statesmanship much as he plays golf; his usual excitability disappears the moment he is about to swing, and in consequence his golf, like his statesmanship, is steady, the score rarely varying. Fortunately or unfortunately, Mr. Kellogg has not the showman's instinct. He prefers to work in solitude, announcing the results of his labors only when the task is done.

ARISTIDE BRIAND
Foreign Minister of France
Indolent in manner, careless in every movement, persuasive in his very appearance, Aristide Briand advances with almost cat-like grace,



DR. GUSTAV STRESEMANN

gesticulates slowly, smiles mysteriously—a Mona Lisa smile—and instantly you succumb to his charm. When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violin, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. It is a delight to watch him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one imagines them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a gesture of emphasis. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

A Doughty Warrior
Careless in dress, the feline arch of his back is not disguised. He bends forward in a way that somehow reminds one of Viscount Cecil. Yet he makes one think of the warrior. Warrior, M. Briand is, despite his pleasant tactics. You will see the warrior in the sudden glint of the eyes, flash like steel. A long drooping moustache hides the powerful aspect of the lower part of the face. The mouth is like a great square-cut sounding-box.

M. Briand thinks with extraordinary rapidity. It is true that he does not pore over dusty documents and try statistics. He consults an expert and acquires the technicalities of his subject in conversation. But before his interlocutor has finished his sentences, M. Briand has grasped much more than he has said, and has penetrated to the heart of the matter. A wit once said (though he sacrificed the truth about M. Poincaré to his desire to be epigrammatic): "M. Poincaré knows everything, and understands nothing. M. Briand knows nothing, and understands everything." M. Poincaré's knowledge is indeed encyclopedic, but his understanding too is profound. Yet he proceeds by the method of Descartes. M. Briand, on the contrary, is essentially intuitive. He knows more than the epigrammatist would have us believe, but he does not lean on his knowledge, and sometimes reaches conclusions before he has reached his premises.

Genuine Lover of Peace
In the days of the old diplomacy he practiced the old diplomacy with exceptional skill. His combinations were astute. In the days of the new diplomacy he has seized the new conceptions. His appeal is to the public. Nobody has adapted himself to changing conditions more remarkably than M. Briand. Moreover, he has, while still looking to diplomatic safeguards, developed a genuine love of peace. He has been the greatest advocate in France of the League of Nations, and his presence at Geneva transfigures the League. He has neglected no opportunity of bringing about a Franco-German rapprochement. In this striving for a settlement of the age-long feud in Europe, he has maintained France's friendship with England. He is the chief author of the Locarno pacts, which assure peace in the western half of the Continent.

And now to M. Briand, who has been a dozen times Prime Minister of France and many times Foreign Minister, must go the credit of initiating the peace pact, which was negotiated to a successful conclusion by Mr. Kellogg, and is now being signed by the principal powers in the Quai d'Orsay.

LORD CUSHENDUN
Acting Foreign Minister of Great Britain
Lord Cushendun has been appointed by the King to fill the rôle of Foreign Secretary during the temporary absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain. This distinction is a triumph for the journalistic profession, though it is many years since a certain young Donald McNeill, not long down from Oxford with a reputation for being a brilliant speaker at the Union and hard hitting at the wicket, sat in an office in Fleet Street and wrote articles for the St. James's Gazette.

This was at a time when the leader writer was still monarch of the news sheet, when John Morley had not long vacated the editorial chair of the Pall Mall Gazette, and a young man named Massingham was climbing into the saddle on the Daily Chronicle.

But M. Briand was not destined to remain long in Fleet Street. He soon discovered that he could make an income at the bar, and presently he found himself with a seat in the House of Commons, where his commanding stature and his gift of oratory—these were the days of the Home Rule controversy—rapidly brought him into the front rank as a debater.

Staunch Supporter of Union
To keep the Union at all costs. This was his great aim, and when the Liberals returned in 1906 with an overwhelming majority, McNeill assailed them on all occasions with the object of driving them from office before they could pass any measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

When the Home Rule issue came once more to the front, McNeill openly advocated forcible measures of resistance to the passing of the Home Rule bill into law.

Since then with the settlement of



WILLIAM THOMAS COSGRAVE

the Irish question his career has passed into smoother waters, and McNeill, translated into Viscount Cecil, succeeded Viscount Cecil as representative of the British Government to the League of Nations.

Urbane Yet Frank
There is little in the speeches of Lord Cushendun, in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission or the Security Committee which reminds one of the old days of the League. True, he tore to shreds the ingenious demand of the Soviet Government for general and total disarmament. That was a flush of the former McNeill.

But for all his urbanity, Lord Cushendun knows his own opinion, and when he rises to his feet, it is to state frankly and squarely how far his Government can go. At the same time, although he is sometimes charged with adopting rather a negative attitude in his desire to define the limitations of British policy, he is a sincere supporter of the League of Nations, and believes it to be by far the greatest instrument for peace that human ingenuity has as yet achieved.

JACOBUS STEPHANUS SMIT
High Commissioner for Union of South Africa in London

Soldier, barrister, magistrate, legislator, diplomat—sums up briefly the career of Jacobus Stephanus Smit, since 1924 High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London. Mr. Smit, who represented South Africa at the disarmament conference at Geneva last year, is a man of quiet but genial personality. He is a true representative of the old Dutch families of South Africa. Having from Pretoria, he commenced his law studies in Holland, but found them interrupted by the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899. Young Smit returned to South Africa and participated in the struggle against the British. At the conclusion of the war he returned to England and continued his legal studies at the Middle Temple, where he qualified to practice as a barrister. Just before the grant of self-government to the Transvaal, he became Secretary to General Smuts and so remained on the latter's appointment as Minister of the Interior. Subsequently he acted as secretary to General Botha, then Prime Minister. In 1915 he joined the Nationalist Party, serving as a member of the South African Legislative Assembly until his appointment as High Commissioner in London four years ago.

COUNT GAETANO MANZONI
Italian Ambassador at Paris

Count Gaetano Manzoni, Italy's plenipotentiary, is one of the most conspicuous figures of Italian diplomacy, having successfully accomplished several delicate missions in countries to which he has been accredited as Italy's diplomatic representative. The Count, who comes from a noble family of Ravenna, was called to the Foreign Office, where he was appointed Director General of Political Affairs, a post of great responsibility, which enabled him to play an important part in Italy's foreign policy before the advent of Fascism to power.

From Rome, he was transferred to Belgrade, during one of the most difficult periods of the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, but with great skill he succeeded in establishing friendly intercourse between the two governments which led to the conclusion of the pact of friendship.

When Signor Mussolini began to realize that the Italo-French relations were taking an unfavorable turn, and it was essential not to destroy a further settlement of outstanding differences, he found no better diplomat than Manzoni to carry out this difficult task. Although Manzoni has been in Paris little over a year, great changes have taken place for the better in Italo-French diplomatic relations during his ambassadorship.

SIR JAMES PARR
High Commissioner for New Zealand

New Zealand's signatory of the treaty, Sir James Parr, has been High Commissioner for that Dominion in London nearly two and a half years. He has represented his country at various imperial and international conferences, including the Assembly of the League of Nations. Although he has held ministerial office, his



W. L. MACKENZIE KING

chief works have been in the field of education, in which he has assisted to bring about great reforms. Sir James's formers in New Zealand were farmers, and he had experience in his young days of every phase of farming life. For nearly 20 years he devoted himself to work as a commercial lawyer in Auckland and afterward left to devote himself to public affairs. His name is associated in Auckland with great municipal schemes and improvements.

PAUL HYMAN
Foreign Minister of Belgium
Anyone who is still inclined to believe that the Kellogg-Briand anti-war treaty sits across the League Covenant will find a strenuous opponent in Paul Hyman, who, in his capacity as Foreign Minister, is signing the pact on behalf of Belgium. Hyman was president of the first Assembly of the League in 1920 and has been one of its most active supporters ever since. Moreover he was chief Belgian delegate to Versailles when the League Covenant was drawn up, and signed the peace treaty in company with Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader, who has been some times his colleague, sometimes, as now, his leading parliamentary adversary, but who is nevertheless just as wholehearted a supporter of the outlawry of wars as Hyman.

Before taking up politics as a profession, Hyman was professor of comparative parliamentary history at the Brussels University, a post he held until 1898. In 1900 he was elected deputy for Brussels, his native city, and his attainments soon brought him leadership of the Liberal Party. In 1914, shortly after the outbreak of war, he went on a mission to the United States, and later became Deputy Minister Plenipotentiary in London.

He is now holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for the third time. Other ministerial posts he has held include the portfolios of Justice and Economic Affairs. By training he is a barrister. In addition to possessing a skillful tongue, Hyman also wields a fluent pen. He is a member of the Belgian Royal Academy, and among his published works is a parliamentary history of Belgium.

DR. GUSTAV STRESEMANN
Foreign Minister of Germany
Dr. Stresemann is an untiring worker. Only last spring some one very close to him complained to the writer that Stresemann would not take any real rest for he disliked being inactive. His great desire is to accomplish something for Germany which will benefit his country. For his patience is only rivaled by his optimism.

Stresemann's faith in the ultimate success of good seems limitless; in fact he repeatedly explains that, without such conviction, it would be impossible to overcome serious obstacles. He also has great faith in the sincerity of others, especially in M. Briand, of whose friendship with whom he likes to talk. His outstanding personal characteristic, however, which strikes every visitor, is his great charm and quick wit. When he comes into the room, with quick short steps, a short full figure in black coat, bowing lightly to acquaintances,

greeting friends with a smile, one feels that here is a man full of vitality.

Ever again those having the chance to converse with him are struck by the warmth of his greeting—Stresemann likes to smile. It is his second nature—by the readiness and attentiveness with which he listens to every word. If his visitor is French or English, he will try to speak one of those languages, though it must be admitted, somewhat haltingly. His replies are very much to the point, often witty, and it happens only on rare occasions that he evades a question.

Shortly before the German delegates left for Geneva for the first time, he sat at the table with a number of foreign correspondents at the Foreign Office and for several hours he replied to every question put, explaining, repeating, listening to the opinions of others until he finally leaned back and remarked half laughingly: "Well, this was almost like Geneva itself."

His voice is rather harsh at times and his words pour forth rapidly, yet he makes frequent pauses. When interested in his subject he will lean his head slightly back and his eyes will look over his listeners' shoulders in the distance.

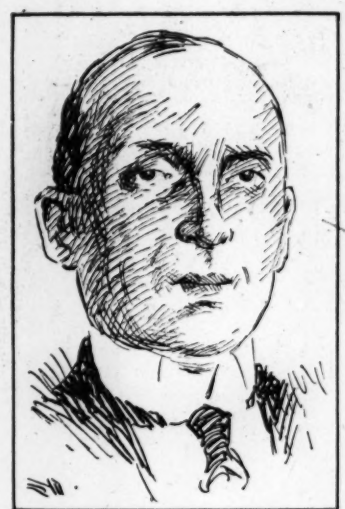
He is proud of his two really fine sons, and when he looks at them his face relaxes and his eyes shine in his fatherly satisfaction.

AUGUST ZALESKI
Foreign Minister of Poland
It would be difficult to find anyone with a better claim to sign the peace pact than August Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, for Zaleski is the author of the famous "Polish resolution" put forward by the Polish delegate, François Sokal, at the League Assembly last year, which, as originally drafted, laid down that "war must never be used as a means of settling conflicts between states."

Unlike most of his fellow foreign ministers, who are gathered at Paris, Zaleski is not a politician, but a professional diplomat. Politics were at a discount in Poland, when Marshal Pilsudski called him in May, 1926, to take over the Foreign Ministry from his distinguished predecessor, Count Skrzynski, who had won great esteem in diplomatic circles. Before stepping into Skrzynski's shoes, he was Minister at Rome for four years and before that he was director of the Political Department of the Warsaw Foreign Office. During the war he was in England as representative of the Polish democratic parties. This was his second visit to the British Isles, for after the commencement of the Polish boycott of Russian schools at the time of the great upheaval of 1905, he left Warsaw University, where he was studying law, and enrolled as a student in London, ultimately graduating in 1911 at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Zaleski is the trusted collaborator of Marshal Pilsudski, and it is whispered that more than once he has softened the wrath of his impulsive chief, notably in connection with Lithuania.

It cannot be doubted that Zaleski has devoted the greatest patience to a difficult task. During his tenure of



AUGUST ZALESKI

office, Polish stock has risen considerably in the world's estimation.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Prime Minister of Canada
William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, through education and experience is well fitted for his present position. After graduating from the University of Toronto and taking degrees in political economy at the University of Chicago and of political science at Harvard, including a traveling fellowship and study abroad, he was made deputy minister of labor and editor of the Labor Gazette. Eight years later he became Liberal member for North Waterloo and was appointed Minister of Labor in the Laurier administration.

From 1912 to 1914 he was president of the General Reform Association of Ontario, and the following three years was engaged in investigating industrial relations under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1919 he returned to Canada and was chosen by his party to assume the mantle of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On the defeat of the Meighen Conservative administration two years later he became Prime Minister, and, except for the months on the Opposition benches, has remained at the helm ever since.

In the field of international affairs, Mr. King has assisted in lifting the status of all the self-governing nations within the Empire to a position of equality with the mother country, has entered into reciprocal trade agreements with more than a dozen foreign nations, and has given Canada an influential voice at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

His sincere friendship for the United States has strengthened the ties between the two countries. Mr. King appointed a minister to Washington and established legations at Paris and Tokyo.

ALEXANDER JOHN MC LACHLAN
Honorary Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia
Senator Alexander John McLachlan, the choice of Australia as her plenipotentiary, is a physical, as well as an intellectual, giant. He is a representative of the people rather than of a party.

Born at Narracoorte, S. Aust., and a son of the soil, "Mac" as he is affectionately called, began practice as a country lawyer in a rough and ready district, not dissimilar from America's once "Wild West."

The clients who called at his tiny office were surprised when they found he neither smoked nor drank. His ready wit, genial philosophy, love of clean sport and fair play and his unimpeachable loyalty to his friends made his name beloved in a pioneer land. Quiet, retiring, he has yet that fiery devotion of the Highlander, the stock whence he sprang. As a child at his mother's knee, when bedtime came in the old homestead of the distant South Australian plains, he has listened to her gentle reading of the Scottish Bible repeating the prayers and Gaelic songs she taught him. And today his booming bass voice quavers when he refers to those hallowed days.

Such a bringing up cannot fail to produce a man with a great love for the glens and the mystic mountains of Bonny Scotland 13,000 miles away. And later he was seen in all the splendor of his native tartan, presiding at "hags' nights" as chief of the Caledonian Society.

Within a year of his election to the Senate he was raised to Cabinet rank and a few months later he became Attorney-General. He is a lover of good books, plays a large game of cards and is no mere amateur at golf.

COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA
Former Foreign Minister of Japan
A Japanese statesman, twice acting Premier, twice Foreign Minister, serving this post for over five years, rounds out distinguished career as he affixes the signature of the Imperial Government to the Kellogg anti-war treaty. He is Count Yasuya Uchida, one of the veterans of the Japanese diplomatic service, sent to Paris at the express wish of the Premier, when it became apparent that Baron Tanaka could not take the long journey personally.

Count Uchida spent more than 40 years in the diplomatic service, serving in China, England, Tsarist Russia, the United States, Austria and other countries. As foreign minister



SIR JAMES PARR

he earned the pseudonym "gompa ninyo" (rubber doll) from a resemblance found between his round, rubicund face and the red rubber dollars, which were then popular in Japan. He hails from Kumamoto on the prefecture island of Kyushu, married the daughter of a prefecture millionaire, took a law degree in the Tokyo Imperial University and studied in the United States, where he perfected his English, which he still speaks fluently.

He entered the diplomatic service as attaché at the then legation, Washington, which was elevated to an Embassy in 1907. Later he became secretary to Count Mutsu, who is known as one of the greatest of Japanese foreign ministers, and whose statue stands in the grounds of the Foreign Office.

He became Minister to Peking in 1901 and afterward Ambassador at Vienna, Washington and Petrograd successively. He served as Foreign Minister in three cabinets, being acting Premier following the assassination of the Premier, Takahashi Hara, and during the earthquake period in Japan. Foreign Minister, Count Uchida was considered a professional diplomat rather than a statesman, his opportunism enabling him to hold office under different party governments. Except for the duties of Privy Councillor, he lives in retirement.

Mme. Uchida is widely known in Tokyo society, where her tiara of large perfectly matched diamonds is always conspicuous. After a tour of the European capitals, Count Uchida intends to sail to the United States, visiting New York, Washington and San Francisco, whence he will embark for Yokohama in time to attend the Emperor's enthronement at Kyoto on Nov. 10.

WILLIAM THOMAS COSGRAVE
President of the Irish Free State
A warm personal friend of Mr. Kellogg, no other signer of the pact presents a more picturesque political history than William Thomas Cosgrave, who was one of the original upholders of the League of Nations. Mr. Cosgrave is hailed everywhere as a sound leader of high political ideals, who has helped to bring southern Ireland through troubled waters.

Mr. Kellogg and many other Americans who have regarded him with sympathy and admiration, who explains perhaps why the author of the pact is going to Dublin to repay Mr. Cosgrave's visit on his return to the United States.

A grocer in his early years, Mr. Cosgrave distinguished himself particularly in the financial problems of the Dublin corporation. During his struggle with the British authorities, Mr. Cosgrave's task was to organize the refusal of local taxes to co-operate with Dublin Castle. Like all other members of that one-time illegal cabinet, the future President of the Republic was the object of pursuit by law and more than once was in prison. In the newly formed Provisional Government he became Minister of the Interior, and later, when the President, Arthur Griffith, passed on, and Michael Collins was slain 10 days later, Cosgrave became acting chairman of the Provisional Government.

By the aid of brilliant subordinates, a genial temper and wonderful powers of conciliation, Mr. Cosgrave succeeded in carrying the draft constitution through the House. Ireland soon emerged from the wilderness of civil war to the paths of peace and industry.

DR. EDUARD BENEŠ
Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia
Dr. Eduard Beneš was one of those "unknown men of the people" to whom the war presented the opportunity of showing their real worth. Coming from the village of Slovice, near Rakovník, in Bohemia, the youngest son of a farmer, whose ancestors for a number of generations had also been attached to the land, it was only through the thrift and energy of his parents that Eduard was able to get any education.

Leaving the village school at the age of 12 years, he followed his brother to Prague, studying there first at a "gymnasium," and then at the Czech University. It was at the

latter institution, in 1904, that he first came to the notice of Thomas Garrigue (now President) Masaryk, who was at that time professor of philosophy. In the following year, he left for Paris, thence to London and Berlin, only returning to Prague in 1908.

He lived during all this time from his contributions as a journalist first to Czech Socialist papers and later to French reviews. Despite this fact, he found time to present a thesis at the University of Dijon, on "The Austrian Problem and the Czech Question," for which he obtained his doctorate.

Coming back to Prague, he became a teacher of political science at the High School of Commerce, and then Docent in Sociology at the Czech University.

When independence was won Beneš became Foreign Minister, signing the peace treaties on behalf of his state, and the only foreign minister in Europe to continue in office uninterruptedly since 1918. He was Prime Minister in 1921.

Dr. Beneš is a man who never tires, his capacity for work being the envy of his secretaries. Clear and honest of speech, with character strongly disciplined, he has the ability to wade through masses of detail and seize upon the essential points immediately. He is a non-smoker and total abstainer. Throughout his life he has been a fighter, and he, while attacks suggest that of a man who believes in his cause, knows that it is bound to win because it is right, nevertheless sees that the struggle may be a long one.



PAUL HYMAN

he earned the pseudonym "gompa ninyo" (rubber doll) from a resemblance found between his round, rubicund face and the red rubber dollars, which were then popular in Japan. He hails from Kumamoto on the prefecture island of Kyushu, married the daughter of a prefecture millionaire, took a law degree in the Tokyo Imperial University and studied in the United States, where he perfected his English, which he still speaks fluently.

He entered the diplomatic service as attaché at the then legation, Washington, which was elevated to an Embassy in 1907. Later he became secretary to Count Mutsu, who is known as one of the greatest of Japanese foreign ministers, and whose statue stands in the grounds of the Foreign Office.

He became Minister to Peking in 1901 and afterward Ambassador at Vienna, Washington and Petrograd successively. He served as Foreign Minister in three cabinets, being acting Premier following the assassination of the Premier, Takahashi Hara, and during the earthquake period in Japan. Foreign Minister, Count Uchida was considered a professional diplomat rather than a statesman, his opportunism enabling him to hold office under different party governments. Except for the duties of Privy Councillor, he lives in retirement.

Mme. Uchida is widely known in Tokyo society, where her tiara of large perfectly matched diamonds is always conspicuous. After a tour of the European capitals, Count Uchida intends to sail to the United States, visiting New York, Washington and San Francisco, whence he will embark for Yokohama in time to attend the Emperor's enthronement at Kyoto on Nov. 10.

WILLIAM THOMAS COSGRAVE
President of the Irish Free State
A warm personal friend of Mr. Kellogg, no other signer of the pact presents a more picturesque political history than William Thomas Cosgrave, who was one of the original upholders of the League of Nations.

Mr. Cosgrave is hailed everywhere as a sound leader of high political ideals, who has helped to bring southern Ireland through troubled waters. Mr. Kellogg and many other Americans who have regarded him with sympathy and admiration, who explains perhaps why the author of the pact is going to Dublin to repay Mr. Cosgrave's visit on his return to the United States.

A grocer in his early years, Mr. Cosgrave distinguished himself particularly in the financial problems of the Dublin corporation. During his struggle with the British authorities, Mr. Cosgrave's task was to organize the refusal of local taxes to co-operate with Dublin Castle. Like all other members of that one-time illegal cabinet, the future President of the Republic was the object of pursuit by law and more than once was in prison. In the newly formed Provisional Government he became Minister of the Interior, and later, when the President, Arthur Griffith, passed on, and Michael Collins was slain 10 days later, Cosgrave became acting chairman of the Provisional Government.

By the aid of brilliant subordinates, a genial temper and wonderful powers of conciliation, Mr. Cosgrave succeeded in carrying the draft constitution through the House. Ireland soon emerged from the wilderness of civil war to the paths of peace and industry.

DR. EDUARD BENEŠ
Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia
Dr. Eduard Beneš was one of those "unknown men of the people" to whom the war presented the opportunity of showing their real worth. Coming from the village of Slovice, near Rakovník, in Bohemia, the youngest son of a farmer, whose ancestors for a number of generations had also been attached to the land, it was only through the thrift and energy of his parents that Eduard was able to get any education.

Leaving the village school at the age of 12 years, he followed his brother to Prague, studying there first at a "gymnasium," and then at the Czech University. It was at the

latter institution, in 1904, that he first came to the notice of Thomas Garrigue (now President) Masaryk, who was at that time professor of philosophy. In the following year, he left for Paris, thence to London and Berlin, only returning to Prague in 1908.

He lived during all this time from his contributions as a journalist first to Czech Socialist papers and later to French reviews. Despite this fact, he found time to present a thesis at the University of Dijon, on "The Austrian Problem and the Czech Question," for which he obtained his doctorate.

Coming back to Prague, he became a teacher of political science at the High School of Commerce, and then Docent in Sociology at the Czech University.

When independence was won Beneš became Foreign Minister, signing the peace treaties on behalf of his state, and the only foreign minister in Europe to continue in office uninterruptedly since 1918. He was Prime Minister in 1921.

Dr. Beneš is a man who never tires, his capacity for work being the envy of his secretaries. Clear and honest of speech, with character strongly disciplined, he has the ability to wade through masses of detail and seize upon the essential points immediately. He is a non-smoker and total abstainer. Throughout his life he has been a fighter, and he, while attacks suggest that of a man who believes in his cause, knows that it is bound to win because it is right, nevertheless sees that the struggle may be a long one.

latter institution, in 1904, that he first came to the notice of Thomas Garrigue (now President) Masaryk, who was at that time professor of philosophy. In the following year, he left for Paris, thence to London and Berlin, only returning to Prague in 1908.

He lived during all this time from his contributions as a journalist first to Czech Socialist papers and later to French reviews. Despite this fact, he found time to present a thesis at the University of Dijon, on "The Austrian Problem and the Czech Question," for which he obtained his doctorate.

Coming back to Prague, he became a teacher of political science at the High School of Commerce, and then Docent in Sociology at the Czech University.

When independence was won Beneš became Foreign Minister, signing the peace treaties on behalf of his state, and the only foreign minister in Europe to continue in office uninterruptedly since 1918. He was Prime Minister in 1921.

Dr. Beneš is a man who never tires, his capacity for work being the envy of his secretaries. Clear and honest of speech, with character strongly disciplined, he has the ability to wade through masses of detail and seize upon the essential points immediately. He is a non-smoker and total abstainer. Throughout his life he has been a fighter, and he, while attacks suggest that of a man who believes in his cause, knows that it is bound to win because it is right, nevertheless sees that the struggle may be a long one.

FORMER LEAGUE OFFICIAL
Sir Herbert Ames, former financial director of the League of Nations secretariat, Geneva: "The chief value of the Kellogg treaties depends on the way in which the American people back the implications of the treaty. The formal value attached by Europe to the League is not so important as the attitude of the United States that has not heretofore been made evident. Whether rightly or wrongly, Europe expects that they are only the first of a series of similar acts. They will undoubtedly be followed, Europe thinks, by the setting up of some form of machinery to carry out the proposals."

U. S. AND THE LEAGUE
Mack Eastman, chief of the research division of the International League of Nations, London: "The Kellogg pact is a great forward step. After the signing of the Kellogg pact the only other great step left to be taken by the United States would be its final entry under favorable circumstances into the League itself and the assumption of obligations to stand by its fellow members for the maintenance of order and for the encouragement of active, daily, international co-operation."

POINTS TO DEFECTS
John H. Clarke, former justice of the United States Supreme Court and president of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association of the United States:

"I believe the Kellogg peace treaty is likely to prove very valuable as an agent of peace, but it is, of course, vitally defective in that it attempts to abolish war as a means of settling disputes between nations, while not setting up any other agency, such as arbitration, the World Court or the League of Nations, or as will the Kellogg drawn up treaties of Locarno."

HUMANITY OF PACT APPROVED
Hans Von Lindner-Wildau, leader of the younger generation of the German National Party: "We acknowledge, gratefully, the truly humane spirit out of which this treaty is born. We confidently hope that the spirit which manifests itself in this procedure will meet with an echo in all countries and in the hearts of all responsible statesmen."

PRESIDENT EMERITS SUPPORTS
Dr. Charles Thwing, president emeritus, Western Reserve University of Cleveland, O.: "I support the Kellogg treaties. The spirit and the purpose of the application of a document is most important. We are interpreting this question as human beings."

PROVINCETOWN
"Pilgrims' First Landing

General Motors *presents*

The new BUICK

This year is Buick's twenty-fifth anniversary, and the General Motors Family joins in the celebration.



What a remarkable place Buick has won in public affection!

In the past quarter of a century more than 2,000,000 cars have rolled out of the Buick factory. The first million Buicks were purchased in the first twenty years; the second million in the past five years.

And every year for the twenty-five years a better Buick has been built.

The consistency of Buick's performance has produced an owner loyalty which has few parallels in the history of business. Thousands of families are being served by their third Buick, their fifth Buick—indeed, many have never owned any cars but Buicks.

Buick has just presented its new series. You naturally would expect the occasion of this anniversary to produce something especially fine—and it has.

The new CADILLAC —*the new* LASALLE



For twenty-six years Cadillac has been representative of America's finest in the fine car field. Cadillac

introduced the eight-cylinder 90-degree V-type engine, a shorter, more

compact power plant, which eliminated vibration. It was first to have electric starting, lighting and ignition. And then Cadillac and General Motors, out of their rich experience, introduced LaSalle, a companion car to Cadillac, which the public lifted to immediate leadership.

And now come the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle.

You already have been told of the important developments in the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle—the new transmission by which you can shift noiselessly, and without clashing, at any speed; the exclusive Fleetwood and Fisher Bodies; the luxurious enrichment of line and finish.

These and other features you will see in the new models now on display. That which interests General Motors most is not so much the detail of these improvements—impressive as they are—but the *spirit* which produced them. More important than making money, more thrilling than added sales, is the pleasure of taking something fine and making it finer. This is the meaning of the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle.

New Models *and* THE OPEN MIND

THE public, with its healthy desire for the new and the better, insists upon continuous improvement, and will withdraw its patronage from any product or service which stands still.

Nowhere is this more true than in the automobile industry. The car is more than a utility. It is a *personal* thing, involving your convenience, your comfort, your safety, your sense of beauty and color, your pride of ownership, your complete environment for many hours of your life. Customs and habits of living change fast, and the past holds many warnings of how quickly your favor can shift when an automobile, for even a single year, fails to show progress.

Continuous improvement is, therefore, more than a policy with General Motors. It is a vital necessity. The public demands new models.

And the public is right. Out of that de-

mand have come electric starting and lighting, the closed body, Duco finish, four-wheel brakes and hundreds of refinements, big and little. Improvements that might have taken a generation have been born within a few years because motorists want always more performance, greater beauty and greater comfort.

Equipped with the largest research laboratories, proving ground and body plants, and guided by an Open Mind which is ready to revise its thinking in response to new facts, General Motors believes that it is peculiarly fitted not only to sense but to anticipate public demand and to give the people better automobiles at better values year after year.

As evidence of that faith we offer, with genuine pride, the New Buick, the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle. Their models are now on display.

GENERAL MOTORS

"A car for every purse and purpose"

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND · BUICK · LASALLE · CADILLAC · *All with Body by Fisher*

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS · YELLOW CABS AND COACHES

FRIGIDAIRE—The Automatic Refrigerator

DELCO-LIGHT Electric Plants

GMAC Plan of Credit Purchase

NEWS IN CRISES IMPEDES WARS, BELGIAN SAYS

Dr. Pierard Tells of Labor's
Effort to Prevent Censor-
ships in Europe

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—A new path to world peace, a weapon against war itself, supplementing the Kellogg treaty but independent of it, has been found by the working men of Europe who bore the brunt of the World War, declared Dr. Louis Pierard, Belgian deputy and leader in the International Labor Movement of the Old World, now lecturing at the Institute of Politics.

Free and unbiased news distribution in the time of crisis might have prevented the World War, or at any rate ended it earlier, and would defeat any future barrage of hatred laid down in official propaganda before a conflict, Dr. Pierard said.

"For the last few years we have been working hard on a plan to keep open the avenues of information at all times, particularly during periods of great international stress when governments have a habit of clamping on a heavy censorship, taking over all telegraph and cable lines and curtailing the free expression of opinion," Dr. Pierard said.

Lack of News Is Deplored
Lack of free news dissemination rendered powerful political groups impotent at the outbreak of the World War, Dr. Pierard said. The impact of the war found the Labor and Socialist parties in France, Germany, Belgium and Austria for the most part supporting their respective governments, although a few short months before they had loudly asserted their desire for peace and world harmony. Dr. Pierard told how he attended the great meeting of the Socialist Internationale at Brussels in the last days of July, 1914.

"Six days after Haase proclaimed there that German workers would revolt rather than support the policy embodied in the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia," Dr. Pierard said, "he read in behalf of the Socialists in the Reichstag a statement in favor of war expenditures."

"Looking back on the action of Haase and his colleagues now, I can understand that he was sincere in both cases. The truth is that Haase, and in the other case Hermann Mueller, when back in Berlin, were separated from the outside by a sort of Chinese wall. They got no news from the outside, and the Russian mobilization, of the rush of conscripts through east Prussia and the fancied attacks of French armies on Nuremberg. They were misled by their government. But they could not help being misled. All the sources of information were controlled by the Government, which told the people only what it wanted them to believe."

It is with a view to preventing a similar isolation that the European labor movement, now reorganized with representatives from enemy nations co-operating, is elaborating an information service which will provide an effective answer to war propaganda. Already in operation for the dissemination of facts regarding labor conditions and political developments, it is being planned particularly for a critical situation.

"The radio will make this task of the working class leaders easier," said Dr. Pierard. "There are no frontiers in the air," he explained, "and no way has yet been devised to prevent air waves radiocast in one country from entering another."

The European labor movement, said Dr. Pierard, is at the forefront of the movement to do away with excessive armaments.

"Speaking for the labor movement in my own country," he said, "we are co-operating with Germans, as well as with the French and British and other spokesmen, for the masses, to free Europe from the blighting horrors of war. We, in Belgium, know only too well what these are. We are not sure if our civilization could stand another such slaughter."

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT
Dr. Charles G. Maphis, director of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, "I am in favor of the Kellogg multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war, be-

cause I believe it will add strength to the general movement against war and for the permanent peace of the world. In itself it will be an ineffective deterrent to war, but it will bring the United States more actively into international co-operation for the prevention of war and thus aid the efforts of the League Covenant and all other agencies organized for this purpose. It is a sort of gentleman's agreement between the most powerful nations of the world, and will not be lightly disregarded."

SENTIMENT OF SECURITY
William Martin, foreign editor of the Journal de Geneve, "Switzerland, placed at the center of Europe, in a very vulnerable position and without contact with the sea has one supreme interest in foreign politics, and that is peace. In rendering war more rare and, as we hope, impossible, the Kellogg pact will increase the sentiment of security among European states. It will render, consequently, easier and more fruitful the efforts of the League of Nations for disarmament. And disarmament in its turn will reduce the risk of war. Some have seen opposition and rivalry between the Kellogg pact and the League of Nations. In our view there is no competition in the sphere of peace."

"ALL TO THE GOOD"
Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach of Boston, editor of The Christian Register: "This event will somewhat brighten the hopes of those who have sought peace through the League of Nations, which from both the spiritual and the international standpoint seems to me incomparably more worthy and effectual. But we forget the lost radiance of that great effort and avail ourselves of every gesture, even a single understanding heart. Mr. Briand has inspired Mr. Kellogg, and these two statesmen have won over some of the leaders of other nations, and it is all to the good. We face the day."

WAR OBSOLETE AND FUTILE
Mrs. Marguerite S. Hopkins, chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, "The Kellogg treaty has the virtue of reiterating to the American people that war may be outlawed—that in our day the war method of settling international disputes is obsolete, unimportant and futile."

MESSAGE FROM JANE ADDAMS
Jane Addams: "I consider the Kellogg treaty the most significant event since the promulgation of the League of Nations Covenant. I am proud that the United States has taken an unequivocal position in the world peace movement."

PEACE TRIBUNAL NEEDED
Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University and chairman of the Trustees of the World Peace Foundation: "The new treaty will not make war impossible, but henceforth any one of the leading nations venturing to attack another will have broken pledged faith, will lose the respect and confidence of all the rest, will become a dangerous outlaw. This must be followed by the creation of a peace tribunal other than the field of battle, but we thank God and take courage."

SEES END TO GREAT WARS
Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India: "America has come forward with a proposal for peace which means more to the world than anything that has yet happened in this direction. I do not for a moment suggest that all wars will come to an end merely by a treaty of this character, but I believe once this treaty is signed no great war can ever happen again and there is even a prospect that there never will be war, except wars of what I call a police description."

EXPLORER'S VIEW
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen: "The Kellogg pact to me seems an extraordinary important step forward to the peaceful union of nations in order to maintain world peace. It will make a future world war extremely difficult, if not impossible. It represents a promising bright spot in the work for peace."

"A GREAT LANDMARK"
Miss Eleanor Acland, Anglo-American Women's Crusade: "The United States peace proposal is a great landmark in the history of the struggle of civilization against war."

ANTIQUES
Furniture, Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China Art Objects
A. F. Arnold
1323 G Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Place Your Daughter
In a Home School for girls. Special advantages. Regular school grades. English, French, Music, Speaking Voice, Rhythm, Handwork. Loving care given and balanced diet. Best of references. Boys and girls in the school.
Lucia Gale — Barber School
1850 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.
Phone Col. 7178
Mrs. Mary G. Davis, Ed.M., Prin.

Rated Highest by the District Health Dept.
Chestnut Farms MILK
The Known Mother Will Buy No Other
POTOMAC 4000
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philipsborn
608 to 614 Eleventh Street WASHINGTON, D. C.
Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel Accessories and Novelties

Skeptics Silenced as Europe Acclaims America's Peace Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

now it is transformed into a vital symbol. The phrases of the pact take on a vivid purpose. Behind them stands the United States.

America Aroused
Everybody instinctively felt the difference between a pact signed by the best-accredited ambassador, and a pact signed by the head of the department of foreign affairs. The man in the street may be no diplomatist. He may not understand the intricacies of international politics. But he feels that when America sends a Wilson or a Kellogg, America is aroused. It is true that thorough a combination of circumstances and miscalculations that can scarcely occur again, the work of Mr. Wilson was undone. But that does not destroy the popular European confidence in the visit of Mr. Kellogg. In 1919 extraordinarily involved settlements had to be made, and they proved to be too difficult for the peace-makers who bungled their job badly. But this time the issue is clear. The world is asked to outlaw war. That is a simple proposition to which there can be only one answer.

Yet if the United States had delegated anybody but Mr. Kellogg as its representative at the Paris ceremony, the pact would not have been accepted with the same seriousness, which from both the spiritual and the international standpoint seems to me incomparably more worthy and effectual. But we forget the lost radiance of that great effort and avail ourselves of every gesture, even a single understanding heart. Mr. Briand has inspired Mr. Kellogg, and these two statesmen have won over some of the leaders of other nations, and it is all to the good. We face the day."

WAR OBSOLETE AND FUTILE
Mrs. Marguerite S. Hopkins, chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, "The Kellogg treaty has the virtue of reiterating to the American people that war may be outlawed—that in our day the war method of settling international disputes is obsolete, unimportant and futile."

MESSAGE FROM JANE ADDAMS
Jane Addams: "I consider the Kellogg treaty the most significant event since the promulgation of the League of Nations Covenant. I am proud that the United States has taken an unequivocal position in the world peace movement."

PEACE TRIBUNAL NEEDED
Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University and chairman of the Trustees of the World Peace Foundation: "The new treaty will not make war impossible, but henceforth any one of the leading nations venturing to attack another will have broken pledged faith, will lose the respect and confidence of all the rest, will become a dangerous outlaw. This must be followed by the creation of a peace tribunal other than the field of battle, but we thank God and take courage."

SEES END TO GREAT WARS
Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India: "America has come forward with a proposal for peace which means more to the world than anything that has yet happened in this direction. I do not for a moment suggest that all wars will come to an end merely by a treaty of this character, but I believe once this treaty is signed no great war can ever happen again and there is even a prospect that there never will be war, except wars of what I call a police description."

EXPLORER'S VIEW
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen: "The Kellogg pact to me seems an extraordinary important step forward to the peaceful union of nations in order to maintain world peace. It will make a future world war extremely difficult, if not impossible. It represents a promising bright spot in the work for peace."

"A GREAT LANDMARK"
Miss Eleanor Acland, Anglo-American Women's Crusade: "The United States peace proposal is a great landmark in the history of the struggle of civilization against war."

ANTIQUES
Furniture, Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China Art Objects
A. F. Arnold
1323 G Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Place Your Daughter
In a Home School for girls. Special advantages. Regular school grades. English, French, Music, Speaking Voice, Rhythm, Handwork. Loving care given and balanced diet. Best of references. Boys and girls in the school.
Lucia Gale — Barber School
1850 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.
Phone Col. 7178
Mrs. Mary G. Davis, Ed.M., Prin.

Rated Highest by the District Health Dept.
Chestnut Farms MILK
The Known Mother Will Buy No Other
POTOMAC 4000
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Philipsborn
608 to 614 Eleventh Street WASHINGTON, D. C.
Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel Accessories and Novelties

time it is to be trusted—and cannot be doubted—America will stand by the citadel of peace.

A token of the will of the United States to suppress war was supplied by the negotiation of the pact conducted from Washington. A still more powerful token is provided by the voyage of Mr. Kellogg to Europe. Therefore, the skeptics are silenced, and those who have faith in the pact cry triumphantly: "Who can be against us now that the United States gives the final proof that it is for us?"

CZECHS WELCOME MOVE BY WASHINGTON
Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Peace cannot of course be established by means of a magic wand. The anti-war pact is but a stage on the road, but for a small country like ours it is of extraordinary significance. Germany is our neighbor, France is our ally. These two states binding themselves to our attitude of declaring war is an event of paramount importance. I see in the Kellogg pact a rapprochement of Washington to the League of Nations."

RECOGNIZES "HORROR OF WAR"
Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain: "It is, I think, a sign of the times that such a treaty should have been proposed, and it is a recognition of the horror of war, of the fact that war is out of self-defense. That is something."

GROWTH OF AN IDEAL
Dr. Joseph Limburg, member of the Netherlands State Council and Dutch delegate to the League of Nations: "I consider the Kellogg Pact of particularly great value for the development of the ideal of permanent peace. Setting aside its possible juridical imperfections, this treaty will exercise great psychological influence upon all peoples and governments."

In the Forest Glades of Rambouillet
M. Doumergue Takes His Daily Stroll
RAMBOUILLET, France (AP)—Rambouillet Palace, the residence of the French President during the summer months, which will be the scene of the great banquet to be given by the President to plenipotentiaries attending the peace conference, stands in a beautiful park of 3000 acres.

Here M. Doumergue enjoys to the full his favorite recreation of walking. The President is up at 6 o'clock and is out before 7 for a tramp through the park, which is as famous for its trout streams as for its rabbits.

In Paris the President can take his walks only in the early hours of the morning, before there is much traffic in the streets. Here he is comparatively free from the rigid ritual which makes the President of France, as M. Doumergue says, "a prisoner of state."

M. Doumergue, a bachelor, lives entirely alone in the surrounding by an official family divided into two groups—a military and a civil household, but he comes into contact with his collaborators only in the course of official business. When he is out for a walk he goes alone. When he goes into his salon after dinner, he goes alone. A man of great resources within himself, this solitude is congenial to him.

Thompsons Dairy
High Quality Dairy Products
2012 11th Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

The Betsy Ross
ARCH SUPPORT SHOE FOR WOMEN
\$7.50 to \$11 AAAA to EEE Sizes 1 to 11 Over 35 Styles
Sold exclusively at
Family Shoe Store
300-312 SEVENTH STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.
35 Years of Satisfactory Service

The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry Heath Hats
of London
11th and F Streets
Washington, D. C.

King Present at Service of Thanksgiving

(Continued from Page 1)

the side of good were gathering the world together in the name of Christ. The preachers in churches of all denominations referred in their sermons to mankind's most impressive effort to attain the greatest of all Christian ideals, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Free Church council led the movement for devotional celebration of the great event. Hundreds of other thanksgiving services were held. Canon Neaton, Bishop-designate of Wakefield, at St. Paul's Cathedral said that he believed the pact would answer the secret longings and prayers of thousands of simple, unknown Christians of all nationalities.

The earth's new answer to the song of angels was the characterization of the treaty by the Rev. Dr. Morgan of California at St. George's, Hanover Square, who said that the Kellogg pact was "a sincere and noble effort to abolish war and that its acceptance and fulfillment will prove that the hearts of the nations have turned to God."

The Rev. H. L. Johnson, speaking at St. Martin-in-the-Fields said: "It will take a lot of courage and sacrifice for us to think in the new way. Existing treaties based on naval and military power will have to be revised. Our school textbooks will have to be rewritten, and the outlook of each one of us will have to be changed."

Our task now is to help make this generation fit for peace. People must be as prepared to make sacrifices for peace as we were to make sacrifices for war."

Dr. Chester B. Emerson of Detroit, speaking at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, said: "Tomorrow, for the first time since Jesus was born to bring peace and goodwill into the world, a pact is to be signed to outlaw war. Pray for tomorrow. What the world needs is a school of international good manners."

Canon J. B. Haldon, Secretary of Southwark Cathedral said that the significance of the words "my brother's keeper" was happily becoming universally appreciated and that the church throughout the world would watch with intense interest the progress of the movement to outlaw war and all its horrors."

Churches at Washington Hold Peace Pact Services
WASHINGTON—The largest of a number of services held by churches to give thanks for the signing of the multilateral treaty in Paris to prevent war was held at the Episcopal Cathedral, where the Rev. Dr. William Peirce, president of Kenyon College, was the principal speaker.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Francis White, acting Secretary of State, represented the Government.

17th CAFETERIA
724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House
Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

THE Little Tea House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
Ten Minutes South of Highway Bridge on Mt. Vernon Road, Arlington Ridge, Va. Upper Road between Washington and Alexandria.
Main 7820 or Clarendon 481
OPEN FIRES
Open Every Day Including Sunday 12 Noon to 8 P. M.

A Wonderful Sale of Seamless Axminster Rugs
These rugs, from well-known makers, are slight seconds, but with such slight imperfections it would require a rug expert to discover them! But, because they are seconds, here is the way prices read:
9 x 12 ft. rugs, seconds of \$52.50 grade \$33.95
8 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. rugs, seconds of \$49.50 grade 31.95
7 1/2 x 9 1/2 ft. rugs, seconds of \$38.50 grade 23.95
Also other rugs at proportionate savings. Rugs—second floor.

The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Semi-Annual Selling of Rugs
Holmes' Worsted Wilton Rugs
New patterns and colorings for Fall are shown in this special purchase.
9x12 \$94.50 4.6x7.6 \$36.50
8x10.6 \$92.50 3.6x6.3 \$17.50
6x9 \$64.50 2.7x5.4 \$11.75
High Grade Wool Wilton Rugs
All-over Persian effects predominate in this special group of rugs, which are very much lower priced for the event.
9x12, \$63.75 8.3x10.6, \$61.50
6x9, \$43.50
Seamless Axminster Rugs—Special
9x12 size, \$36.75 8.3x10.6 size, \$34.75 6x9 size, \$23.50
3.6x6.3 size, \$35.50 4.6x 6.6 size, \$12.75 2.7x5.4 size, \$3.75
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

sented the United States at the service, at which were present the following: Ambassador of the United States: Laurent Baudry, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Czechoslovakia; Sir John Broderick, the Consul-General of the British Embassy; Shigenori Togo, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy; Johann G. Lohmann and Wolfgang zu Puttlitz, (representatives of the German Embassy, and Hubert Dussolo, Counselor of the French Embassy.

Special prayers appropriate to the occasion were offered and hymns of national import were sung by the congregation of more than 1000 persons, which assembled on the green-sward at the foot of the peace cross.

Standing at the cross, where had been commemorated the close of the Spanish-American War, and in 1919 the coming of peace after the World War, Dr. Peirce pointed out that in the signing of the multilateral treaty in Paris, "for the first time in the history of mankind the great principle of universal peace is written into a document which governs the actions of the nations."

Col. John T. Axton, former chief of chaplains of the Army, preaching at the Epworth Memorial Church, declared that the conference on the limitation of armaments held here in 1921, and the treaty just signed in Paris "will go down in history as the first and most definite steps toward bringing to an end the horrors of war."

WILL OPERATE FOR PEACE
Count Carlo Sforza, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy: "Discussions roused by the Kellogg treaties will operate just as certainly for peace as the statements and writings of militarists operated for war before the World War."

Foot-Saver Shoes
The Ideal Footwear for the American Woman
There is a refinement and distinction about the Foot-Saver shoe which wins you. But smart and beautiful as Foot Savers are, you will appreciate them most for the pleasure and satisfaction they will add to your daily activities.
Sold exclusively in Washington, D. C., at
RICH'S
F St. at Tenth, Washington, D. C.

OLNEY INN
On Olney Farm
OLNEY, MARYLAND
Chicken Dinner, \$2.00
Hickory Smoked Ham Dinner, \$1.50
LUNCHEON AND TEA
12 miles from Washington on Greenbelt Avenue, City
27 miles from Baltimore by way of
Telephone Ashton 133
Open Every Day But Monday

Final Clearance Days
Nearing the end of our Semi-Annual Clearance Sales—Final reductions have been made—Savings on men's and boys' clothing and in all departments, including our Women's Sports Shop.
Parker Bridget Co.
THE AVENUE at NINTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gifts
—of SILVER
—of CHINA
—of CRYSTAL
—of POTTERY
Whether you seek a small remembrance or an elaborate memento—our stocks allow a most satisfactory selection. We invite your inspection.

Dulin & Martin Company
1215 F STREET WASHINGTON, D. C. 1214-18 G STREET

Kann's
Smart, New, Tailored
FELT HATS
For Early Fall Priced at Only
\$1.95
—Soft, light-weight felt hats, in the fashionable new shades of chocolate, brown, navy, green, wine, and rose glow, also in the ever popular black. Simply, though cleverly, trimmed with grosgrain ribbon bands and bows. In all head sizes, and all silk lined.
KANN'S—SECOND FLOOR

30 Years in a Nutshell
1898—Tsar Nicholas II calls first peace conference at The Hague. In 1907 a second conference is held.
1908—Naval programs form grim commentary on conventions regulating conduct of war adopted previous year. In 1914 the Great War breaks out.
1918—The Armistice is signed.
1928—Fifteen nations subscribe to treaty renouncing war.

STEP TOWARD WORLD PEACE
Walter W. Head, president of the Boy Scouts of America: "Elimination of war would relieve the future boyhood of the world from the economic burden of taxation levied for or because of war, would lift the cloud of international hate and jealousy and of far greater importance, would save the lives of young men who necessarily would be a prey to successive future conflicts. In so far as this result can be accomplished by international treaty, Mr. Kellogg's achievement is a forward step toward universal international peace."

The LATCH STRING
is out for you
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Patronize consideration Cleanliness and Service
612 12th St., N. W., Bet. F and G WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINAL CLEARANCE
Active Remaining Stock of
TROPICAL SUITS
Formerly \$15 and \$16.50 \$11.50
Tropical Worsteds, Linens and \$14.50
Mokins, formerly \$24 and \$25
Tropical Worsteds, (2-piece) \$18.50
2-piece English Flannels and \$23.50
Tropicals, formerly \$25 and \$30
Tropical Worsteds (3-piece) \$18.50
Formerly \$15 and \$20
Alterations at Cost

BEAUTY SALON
THE POWDER BOX
Fifth Floor
THE HECHT CO-F St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Price List
Bob. Shampooing.....\$.50
Manicuring......50
Hair Cutting......50
Arching......50
Marceling......75
Finger Waving.....1.00
Water Waving.....1.00
Hot Oil Shampoo:
Bobbed Hair.....1.00
Long Hair.....1.50
PERMANENT WAVING.....10.00

THE HECHT CO-F St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gifts
Whether you seek a small remembrance or an elaborate memento—our stocks allow a most satisfactory selection. We invite your inspection.

Kann's
Smart, New, Tailored
FELT HATS
For Early Fall Priced at Only
\$1.95
—Soft, light-weight felt hats, in the fashionable new shades of chocolate, brown, navy, green, wine, and rose glow, also in the ever popular black. Simply, though cleverly, trimmed with grosgrain ribbon bands and bows. In all head sizes, and all silk lined.
KANN'S—SECOND FLOOR

POLICE DECLARE DRY LAW RESTS ON COURT'S AID

Clean-Up Campaign in Boston Progressing—Realty Men Show Caution

Actual effectiveness of the dry enforcement campaign in Boston which has been under way with renewed vigor the last few weeks under direction of Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner, and Michael H. Crowley, superintendent, will depend ultimately upon the courts as well as the police, it is emphasized by Mr. Wilson.

"It is not merely raids but jail sentences that close up liquor-selling resorts," he said, "and considered by and large there are relatively few people actually going to jail yet on liquor charges here. Small fines, long appeals, suspended sentences and cases 'placed on file' have practically no effect. I do not wish to criticize the courts, but I cannot help believing there is much mistaken leniency."

Boston police filed 4000 cases for prosecution under liquor charges last year, he said, pointing out that the present activity against bootleggers is not altogether new, yet only about 127 of these persons have been actually committed to jail.

If the Massachusetts state "padlock law," now under test in an appeal in Middlesex County, is held constitutional, the commissioner believes it will be possible with its aid to make prohibition enforcement in Boston more effective than it ever has been before. But this, too, he added, will depend in part upon the courts, since padlock injunctions must be granted by equity judges.

A number of liquor-selling places, variously estimated as around 40, are reported to have closed their doors within the last two weeks. While this has been attributed in part to fear of the padlock law, the commissioner believes it is also due in part to increased activity of the police captains, particularly in three sections in South Boston, South End, and Back Bay where he recently transferred new officers to take charge.

One Cop in Machinery
"It needs to be understood," said Mr. Wilson, "that we are only one cop in the machinery. Courts, juries, district attorneys and probate judges all have their part. People come to us and say, 'Why don't you close up such and such a joint?' Alone we can close nothing. But if every place were closed that we would like to see closed, there would not be a place in Boston selling liquor."

"I believe in the prohibition law, and as police commissioner, honestly want to see it enforced. The courts are right in demanding full evidence. If the police fall down in getting the evidence, that is our fault, and we accept the responsibility. There certainly is no such thing as 'police protection' of bootlegging joints. Any of the heads of the department can learn about it. It is our business to get the evidence; courts must convict."

Responsibility of Owners
The padlock law, if sustained, will aid materially in stopping the persistent violation of the law, the commissioner believes. "A court may give a man a light fine because it was his first offense, yet the case may have been the fifteenth for the place where he was employed," he said. "A padlock injunction, after the third conviction, will close the place."

"Then owners of real estate will

take notice what kind of tenants they are getting, and it will no longer be the case that if you stop a bootlegger from selling he will start somewhere else. With owners considering the possibility of losing a year's income from their property, the bootlegger will be unable to rent a place."

Another warning to "speakeasies" that they must go out of business was given by Superintendent Crowley, who declared, "Every joint in Boston peddling liquor, whether to truckmen who pay 25 cents a glass or to business men and society women, must close its doors, even if I find it necessary to raid the places myself."

Labor Disputes Found on Decline All Over World

(Continued from Page 1)

Actual number of employees involved in trade disputes last year was 113,700, as compared with 2,401,000 in 1919. The total number of workers made idle during the general strike in 1926, according to the official estimate, was less than 3,000,000.

Australia Shows Increase
In Germany, 333,745 employees, or six for each 1000 of population, were made idle by trade disputes in 1927. This compares with the highest total for any of the eight nations during the nine-year period, which was attained in Germany in 1920. In that year 8,323,977 workers were thrown out of employment by trade disputes, amounting to 135 persons for each 1000 of population. The lost working days totaled 54,206,942.

The comparisons on the basis of each 1000 of population show that two workers were idle in France last year, as compared with 31 in 1919 and 37 in 1920. In Belgium the number last year was five, as compared with 22 in 1919 and 40 in 1920. In the Netherlands the number for 1927 was two, as compared with nine in 1919 and 10 in 1920. Canada found two workers idle last year, as compared with 16 in 1919 and six in 1920.

The only country where the number showed an increase was Australia, the conference board reports. There the idle workers totaled 25 for each 1000 of population in 1927, as compared with 19 in 1919 and 1920.

**WOMAN ATTORNEY
WELCOMES TREATY**
Legal Adviser to National W. C. T. U. Praises Kellogg

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Chicago attorney, legal adviser to the National W. C. T. U. and formerly to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"I am glad that Secretary of State Kellogg is working so earnestly in behalf of the treaties to outlaw war. If we begin to think of other nations as friends and of war as impossible, then we will get ourselves into such a habit of mind that if any difficulty arises we will then think of some judicial settlement rather than of guns and battleships."

"The children of today will consequently know as little of war as they do of the saloon. Hearing of no possible wars, they will assume that peace is the only method used by intelligent nations and will naturally turn to legal settlements for any future quarrels."

"Then owners of real estate will

For Comfort, Not for Looks



Drawn from Photograph © by New York Times Wire World Studio.
COMMANDER RICHARD E. BYRD

Byrd Ship Carries Polar Mails but No Liquor to the Antarctic

Only Alcohol, Says Commander, Will Be Used in Instruments to Defy Extreme Low Temperatures—Tars Hands Shinning Mast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A stout little bark has just cleared from New York for the bottom of the world with a strange device flying from her mainmast.

It is a squarish flag of deep blue with a large green circle in the center, representing the globe. Superimposed upon it is a monoplane in flight. Across its length there runs a narrow band of brilliant yellow with black lettering which reads:

"Byrd Antarctic Expedition."

The vessel is the City of New York, first of the Byrd "fleet" to leave here for the South Pole. As she churned her way slowly through the lower bay her skipper, Capt. Frederick C. Melville, looked aloft. He smiled at the house flag and the similar device painted on her single funnel. Then his eye caught a smaller pennant, flying from the foremast, with the letters "U. S. M." in white.

Mail for Ice Barrier

A land-lubber asked a question. "That means United States mail," the skipper replied. "Mail for where?" "The Ross Ice Barrier!" Captain Melville meant exactly what he said.

It will take 70 days for the City of New York to pass through the Panama Canal and to reach Dundee, N. Z. It will take perhaps another month for her to push her iron-clad stern through the Ross Sea to the ice barrier. There she will land 200 tons of equipment and deliver her mail to the only inhabitants of the antarctic continent—the members of Commander Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the south pole, of whom her own crew will be the first arrivals.

The City of New York got under way, the subject of a tribute unique in the annals of the New York harbor.

Usually the city tug Macom goes down the bay with pennants out, bright work furnished and the band playing on the afterdeck to mark the homecoming or arrival of some distinguished guest.

Commander Shins Up Mast

Commander Byrd received that welcome not long ago when he returned from his transatlantic flight. Lindbergh, Chamberlin, the Prince of Wales and Amelia Earhart, are a few of those who have received it too. But this time the maritime pageant was to speed a departure. A bid farewell to a square-rigged ship, the counterpart of which has not sailed these waters for many years. And for the first time, the band on board the Macom played tunes that mean "goodby."

Overhead airplanes circled, dipped and zoomed in the airman's tribute to a flier who is soon to attempt a conquest from the air. Commander Byrd, agile as any sailor who ever pulled a buntline, dashed up the newly tarred rigging to the maintop and waved his greeting to the stunting pilots.

Back on deck again the commander hailed the ship's carpenter. "Oh Chipe! Will you get me a towel and some soap?" "Aye, sir . . . if you'll pose for a picture for my wife!"

A few minutes later the commander's hands were clean again and

spires confidence as to its sincerity because it is the outcome of a new mentality, and I have no doubt that a new mentality exists."

FAVORS LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: "I am one of those who believe very earnestly that we ought to have joined the League of Nations. I do not want to suggest that I am completely satisfied with the Kellogg multilateral treaties, but they are a first step. We may expect further acts that will make them worth while."

MOST PROMISING SCHEME

The Rev Herbert Duncic, director of the International Bureau de la Paix: "The Kellogg peace pact is one of the most promising schemes ever put forward by any statesman. Obviously it is not complete; it is but part of a larger scheme yet to be established. That scheme must include an international organization adequate for the maintenance of peace and consistent with the basic fact that war has been outlawed."

STATE LAW HEAD GETS ALL CAR FRAUD DATA

Data from all agencies concerned in the running down of alleged frauds in automobile liability insurance in Massachusetts will be turned over to Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of the State, under an agreement made at a conference held by him for the purpose of centralizing the work of the investigation in his office.

Those attending the conference included Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner; George R. Nutter, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association; George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles; Dr. Horace B. Arnold, acting head of the state board of registry in medicine, and the heads of the Massachusetts insurance rating bureau.

NOMINEE TO REPLACE FROTHINGHAM SOUGHT

Republican ward and town committee members of the Fourteenth Congressional District of Massachusetts will meet at the Dedham Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1, to consider choosing a nominee to fill the place held by Louis A. Frothingham, Representative in Congress, on the party's ticket for the November election. The meeting has been called by Francis Prescott, Republican state chairman.

At the same time a special primary has been ordered for Oct. 23 to choose nominees for the unexpired term of Mr. Frothingham.

FIREMEN ON TOUR START TO NEW YORK

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Headed by their own band, 160 members and guests of the Allentown, Pa., fire department, paraded through this city, inspected the local fire fighting facilities and after a clamorous welcome from New York, whence they will return home.

The delegation has visited Rochester, N. Y., Montreal, Portland, Me., and Boston, traveling in three special cars. The visitors were guests here of the Providence Firemen's Association.

WOMAN FLIER GETS POST

NEW YORK (AP)—Amelia Earhart, first woman to fly across the Atlantic, has been appointed an associate editor of Cosmopolitan Magazine. She will conduct a monthly department dealing with current developments in aviation, as a career and as a sport.

"DESIRE FOR PEACE"

Mrs. John H. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Washington, D. C., says: "To my mind Secretary Kellogg's multilateral treaty plan is of such importance and significance that it overshadows all other world news. The consideration which this document is receiving at the hands of the great nations, as expressed through their statesmen and editors cannot fail to impress all thinking women and men. Interpreted, it means only one thing, the thing on which all right-minded persons are agreed, a supreme desire for peace. Coupled with this desire is the belief that world peace is not altogether impossible, but rather that it is altogether probable."

"MORE DIFFICULT—LESS GLORIOUS"

Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, California, former president of the American Association of University Women: "Another link is forged in the chain restraining governments from resorting to war as a method of solving international problems. Aug. 27 should be a day of rejoicing that 14 nations of the earth are acceding to the simple statement of obligation to maintain peace known as the Kellogg plan. It should be a day of thanksgiving that to make warfare is rendered more difficult and less glorious."

OUTCOME OF A NEW MENTALITY

Sir Rennell Rodd, former British Ambassador to Italy: "The Kellogg proposals appear to me to imply, and to have special value as implying, an international recognition of the fact that a new spirit has come into the world since the Great War. Such a declaration as the Kellogg Treaty is."

OUTCOME OF A NEW MENTALITY

Sir Rennell Rodd, former British Ambassador to Italy: "The Kellogg proposals appear to me to imply, and to have special value as implying, an international recognition of the fact that a new spirit has come into the world since the Great War. Such a declaration as the Kellogg Treaty is."

"It's just as easy to withdraw as it is to deposit!"

Our new illustrated booklet tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4 1/2% Interest Compounded Quarterly

Dividend Paid July 1st, 1928
Chickering 1863

Assets over \$37,000,000.00 and over 25,000 Depositors

Mail this slip today
National Savings Bank
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

Name.....
Address.....
City.....C.S.M.

Paris Warms to Human Touches Shown by Kellogg

(Continued from Page 1)

he remembered it had been entrusted to Admiral Burrage, commander of the United States fleet in Asiatic waters. Why the peace pen should be entrusted to a man who spent his life fighting no one knew, but when Admiral Burrage was located he did not know where the pen was. Finally it was discovered in the possession of Norman Armour, counsellor at the Embassy.

Deluged With Calls

Although Mr. Kellogg's first words on arrival at the embassy were, "I am not going to do any work save sign the treaty," he has since been deluged with calls of all kinds. Apparently every American diplomat in Europe has chosen this occasion to come to Paris. Hugh Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium, found himself here this week-end. Hugh Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, dropped in en route from a golf outing. The former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Charles Dwyer, now financial administrator to Poland, chose this time to arrive from Warsaw. Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, and John B. Stetson, Minister to Poland called to see Mr. Kellogg, while Mr. Fletcher is expected from Rome.

Other callers have been Robert Underwood Johnson, former American Ambassador to Rome, who has written a peace pact hymn and who asked Mr. Kellogg to use a special quill pen plucked from a North American eagle for the treaty signing. Mr. Kellogg pointed out that he had already been presented with a special gold pen and Mr. Johnson then suggested that the treaty signers use his quill to sign the special parchment which later will be presented to New York University museum.

Doris Stevens and Lady Rhonda also called to ask Mr. Kellogg to allow them to address the gathering following the treaty signature, on women's rights. Mr. Kellogg refused, informing them that the signing of the peace treaty must not be confused with women's rights.

CONSTRUCTIVE FORWARD STEP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Miss Anna A. Gordon, of Chicago, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union: "More than 1,000,000 members of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union had the Kellogg peace pact as a constructive forward step toward universal outlawry of war. This goal our organization in 51 countries is steadfastly co-operating to reach. God grant that the miracle of an unequalled multilateral anti-war treaty speedily may come."

AMERICAN WILL TO CO-OPERATE

Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, New York: "The Kellogg treaties have been useful in promoting in America a state of mind indicating that war is not to be considered a factor in settlement of such disputes and as showing to Europe the American will to co-operate with them morally if not physically against any aggressor nation which resorts to force other than as a method of admitted self-defense."

"MARKS A WORLD EPOCH"

Herbert A. L. Fisher, former president of the British Board of Education and warden of New College, Oxford: "The Kellogg pact marks a world epoch. In reality, acceptance of the idea of outlawry involves a far more complete surrender to the

international idea than acceptance of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Acceptance of the treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy is the most revolutionary act in human history."

Ex-U. S. Envoy Writes Peace Hymn

Robert Underwood Johnson
Dedicates Verses to Mr. Kellogg and M. Briand

PARIS (AP)—Robert Underwood Johnson, former American Ambassador to Italy, and long a champion of various efforts toward peace, has written a hymn for the pact of peace which he has inscribed to the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and to American Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg. It reads:

Lift up your heads, ye peoples,
The miracle has come.
No longer are ye helpless,
No longer are ye dumb.

Those whom ye craved to lead you,
Your path of yearning dare,
The new rejoice with feasting,
The millions praise with prayer.

Lift up your hearts, ye peoples,
Your path of yearning dare,
That found the road a barrier,
Betwixt you and your goal.

Go say to him that feareth
That peace is but a wrath,
"Not rulers, but the people's faith,"
Shall seal the people's faith."

Lift up your hands, ye peoples,
And take the sacred vow,
"To war's age-honored Moloch
No longer will we bow."

Your leaders who have followed,
Arise and follow them,
Oh, hear ye but the people's
Singing of Bethlehem?"

**DR. WORK TO CONFER
WITH MAINE LEADERS**

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Dr. Hubert C. Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will go from Washington, D. C., to attend a conference of Republican leaders in Augusta, Me., on Sept. 1, he has told Daniel F. Field, chairman of the state committee.

Dr. Work will be accompanied by Franklin W. Wood, national representative from New Jersey, who will speak at Harrison and Bridgton on Sept. 2 and 3.

**Congress of Orientalists Meets
at Oxford for First Time in 16 Years**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OXFORD—The seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists opens here with all the leading universities and Oriental societies of the world, as well as a number of governments represented among the 600 delegates. This is the first time since 1892 that the congress has been held in England. The last meeting was at Athens in 1912. The sessions will continue till Sept. 1, and nearly 200 papers will be read by English, American, French, German, Italian and Indian scholars.

Among the subjects to be considered are Assyriology and kindred subjects, Mesopotamia and Asia

British Tribunal Decides Against Marconi Company

Patent Office Rules as to Refusal to Grant Licenses on Reasonable Terms

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A special tribunal of the Patent Office has given an important decision against the Marconi Company for establishing a "super monopoly" in connection with radio-telegraphy by "refusing to grant licenses on reasonable terms" to an Anglo-German firm anxious to manufacture a new type of wireless valve in this country. The Patent Office report declares the royalties "too high and that by insisting on these royalties, the respondents are thereby preventing the establishment of a new trade or industry in the United Kingdom." The respondents (the Marconi Company) have secured a dominant position by gathering in their own hands a large series of patents which, taken collectively, cover almost all the broadcasting receivers of an efficient character. . . . It is a kind of super monopoly.

The applicants seek an alternative scheme from the competing monopolists. They're absolutely in the hands of those who have gathered together a far-reaching aggregation of monopolies. Broadcasting has become a feature of our material life and a commercial policy which excludes a large section of the public from its full enjoyment is not, we think, a justifiable policy."

The tribunal accordingly allows 21 days for the submission of an agreed form of license, failing which it will issue an order in fitting terms. The Anglo-German firm—the Loewe Radio Company, Limited—owns the German patent and wants permission to manufacture three-in-one and two-in-one type valves in Great Britain, with royalties at 10s. 7d. and 6d. respectively. Marconi demanded £1 17d. for a triple valve, £1 5d. for a double and £3 2d. for long range sets. None of the patents in question originated with the Marconi Company, the report declares. Three are of American, one French and one of German origin.

WANAMAKER'S

Formerly A. T. Stewart
WANAMAKER PLACE AT NINTH STREET, NEW YORK



First Presentation of the

New MIMI Frock

In Fine Kashmir Woolen

For Miss 14A to 20

An Exclusive Wanamaker Fashion

New . . . lovely . . . with an exquisiteness of detail that is typical of Paris . . . for MIMI was designed in Paris expressly for Wanamaker's. Another charming "bow" frock . . . for MIMI like Chanel is very partial to bows . . . and this season uses them very cleverly to effect the snug neckline that gives such distinction to the new silhouette.

MIMI is one of those fashions that prove it is not necessary to have a large income to be smartly dressed . . . the price is

Only \$39.50

Rose beige . . . natural . . . brown . . . dark green . . . navy blue and red.

WANAMAKER'S—Second floor, old building
When ordering mention number (F43)

Ceremony Is Hailed in Paris as the Dawn of New Peace Era

Press Unanimous in Acclaiming Importance of Document—French Delighted by Mr. Kellogg's Tribute to M. Briand Regarding Initiation of Treaty

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The magnitude of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, which has brought the representatives of 15 nations together in a ceremony of befitting simplicity, is acclaimed by the French people. Statesmen, orators and writers unite in public statements declaring that, with the signing of the treaty, a great step has been taken toward delivering the world from the possibility of war. The key to the French attitude is well summed up by a leading and semi-official newspaper, Le Temps, which says editorially:

"The impression is little by little being felt that there are more things in this pact than is supposed by those who only weigh the precise value of words. The fact that this solemn engagement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy can be taken by 15 powers today, and all civilized nations tomorrow, suffices in itself to create an atmosphere more favorable to permanent and fruitful action for the safeguarding of peace."

The Way Charted

The Journal des Debats very well expresses this point when it remarks: "We have proclaimed the rights of man long before having realized them, and they are not all assured yet. We did well, however, in first formulating the principles; they have marked the road to follow. The Kellogg pact in the same way shows the high aim to be attained. For the present we remain on the heights. Dreams precede realities. There is always a haze in the empyrean which none regret more than we, but it is already a very honorable thing to soar there."

The Quotidian, a prominent radical organ, plays on the same note: "Even if the pact should be only a gesture, because it remains without any other sanctions than the blame of the world conscience, it is a noble gesture. It is after testing that the import of treaties is confirmed, and let us trust that this one will be given the rigidity of an intangible law."

Moderates and Socialists of France alike subscribe to the pact, daring to believe that it is a document of

"ViSylka"
(Reg'd)
Made by the manufacturers of the famous
"Viyella"
(Reg'd)
"ViSylka" is a modern, new, lightweight dress fabric of soft texture, silken in appearance, appropriate both for sports wear and the smart street costume. Woven from a mixture of wool, cotton and artificial silk. Guaranteed washable and unshrinkable.

WM. HOLLINS & CO., Ltd.
London, England
Old Change

Toronto, Canada
101 Wellington St. W.

New York City
386 Fourth Ave.

UNITED STATES NOW REPORTED FACING DEFICIT

Estimated Expenses Over-
balance Receipts and
'Surplus' Fades

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Government has gone along so comfortably with a balance in its Treasury each year, that the repeated warnings of President Coolidge and Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the bureau of the budget, about the necessity for close economy and retrenchment have made little impression.

The director of the bureau has been regarded as something of a pessimist, and there has been a general feeling that it would all come out right at the end of the fiscal year.

Now, however, for the first time, General Lord forecasts an actual deficit. There may be time to do something about it, but it looks to the budget officials as if the United States was "going into the red." President Coolidge, in his latest financial statement had called attention to the rising costs in all branches of the Government.

Reason for the Change
The change in the estimated surplus to a probable deficit by June, 1929, is accounted for thus by the Director of the Bureau: estimated receipts have been decreased by \$101,995,738 and estimated expenditures have been increased by \$244,823,891.

The reasons for these changes are carefully analyzed by General Lord. Customs, for example, are now placed at \$587,000,000, a drop of \$15,000,000 under the earlier estimate, and internal revenue, which includes income and miscellaneous taxes, at \$2,590,000,000, as against an earlier estimate of \$2,705,545,000, a cut of \$115,545,000.

Other miscellaneous receipts he puts at \$530,501,576, as against an earlier estimate of \$501,952,314, an increase in this instance of \$28,549,262.

In raising his estimated expenditures by \$244,823,891, General Lord increases the general expenses of the various departments from \$1,968,618,905 to \$2,105,728,435, an advance of \$137,109,530 and boosts the postal deficiency from \$15,270,942 to \$60,049,139 or \$44,778,197.

Expenses of the Panama Canal he puts at \$10,000,000 more than the earlier estimate. Expenses of the Shipping Board, Mr. Lord now estimates at \$27,300,000 more than expected and the cost of government printing, but \$13,015,708 greater. Another increase is of \$25,000,000 in connection with the Civil Service retirement fund. A few of the earlier estimates were too large but none of these involved big sums.

Big Cut in Public Debt
It is held that the bureau of the budget has been able to keep down many expenditures and effected economies and the Treasury was able to show a surplus of \$268,823,231.06, but of this \$268,101,112 was used by the Treasury Department in a further reduction of the public debt beyond the amount required to be made.

Every public officer and employee "in a position to do so has been urged to avail himself of the opportunity to conserve public funds by taking advantage of discounts, whenever possible, on all government purchases. Aside from the financial gain to the Government, which amounted to more than \$1,000,000 the past fiscal year, a sound discount policy encourages a keener and wider competition by attracting more and better business firms to big public contracts.

Furthermore the making of prompt and regular payments in discharge of our contractual obligations causes a wholesome economic influence upon private industry by strengthening its credit and increasing its purchasing power. The total discount savings of record up to and including April of the fiscal year 1928 is \$5,513,608.88.

A constructive bit of legislation in the interest of economy is the act to discontinue certain reports now required by law to be made to Congress. A conservative estimate places the saving in clerical work as a result of this legislation at \$25,000 a year.

Presidential Edict Obeyed
During the fiscal year 1928 there was practically universal compliance with the provisions of bureau of the budget circular issued by direction of the President Dec. 19, 1921, in furtherance of Section 206 of the Budget and Accounting Act, which reads:

"No estimate or request for an appropriation, and no request for an increase in an item of any special estimate or request, and no recommendation as to how the revenue needs of the Government should be met, shall be submitted to Congress or any committee thereof by any officer or employee of any department or establishment, unless at the request of either House of Congress."

The established policy of the Executive, as declared in this circular, is that the heads of all departments and establishments shall not recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation involving an expenditure of public funds without first ascertaining, through the director of the bureau of the budget, whether the proposed legislation is in conflict with his financial program. This order similarly applies to reports upon legislation which the heads of departments themselves do not initiate.

The \$2,790,735,537.68, paid into the Treasury last year was a decrease of \$75,147,592.23 over the amount paid the previous year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Income Returns Decline
A decrease of 2 per cent in income returns was noted. The corporation income tax, which was reduced 1/2 per cent during the fiscal year 1927 is believed to have accounted for some of the loss. Decline in revenue also resulted from the repeal of the automobile tax which became effective May 29, 1928.

Income taxes, corporation and personal, collected during the year totaled \$2,144,373,102. New York paid \$299,306,805.54 in personal income tax and her corporations a total of \$347,297,517.50. South Dakota had the smallest income return paid into the Treasury, \$678,658.29.

The largest collections of automobile taxes were in Michigan, which paid \$37,372,668.68.

There was an increase of \$11,215,412.91 in the total collections from documentary stamp sales and from increase of \$268,243.90 in the tax on playing cards. Taxes collected from tobacco manufacturers amounted to \$20,279,835.99.

Taxes collected on theater tickets and tickets to other places of amusement showed a decrease of \$215,684.61. New York, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania paid the largest amounts in amusement taxes.

The percentage of total refunds made annually by the internal revenue bureau is approximately 2.5 per cent of the receipts, the bureau reports. The cost of operation of the bureau during 1928 was \$118 for each \$100 collected, compared with \$115 for each \$100 collected in 1927, the report shows.

National Grange Committee Urges Dry Law Support
Nonpartisan Appeal Recalls the Stand for Temperance Taken 62 Years Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—More than 800,000 members of the National Grange are urged to remember their organization's stand for the Eighteenth Amendment and rigid law enforcement in the coming presidential election, in a statement authorized by the executive committee of the Grange, which also reiterates the nonpartisan character of the organization.

The executive committee appeals to its members and to farmers everywhere to participate in the coming election, and to vote their conscientious convictions," said the statement issued following the first regular meeting of the committee since the nomination of presidential candidates. The committee was composed of E. A. Eckert, A. S. Goss, Leslie R. Smith and L. J. Taber.

"Sixty-two years ago the Grange declared for temperance," the statement continued in part. "We favored the Eighteenth Amendment, which has had our constant support, and we favor rigid law enforcement. We cannot change our position on these matters."

While partisan questions cannot be discussed, it must be made clear that the Grange will not deviate from its program, nor from its long-established policies, simply because a national political contest is in progress upon which there are many differences of opinion.

"Our organization is on record in favor of full equality for agriculture in matters of tariff legislation, taxation, transportation, and kindred subjects. We shall continue to favor the export bounty method of bringing tariff benefits to the farmer. We shall continue to oppose agricultural expansion through irrigation and reclamation as long as our surplus problem exists."

VIRGINIA TO INCREASE ACREAGE IN WHEAT
RICHMOND, Va.—Farmers of Virginia will plant 2 per cent more acreage in wheat next year than last, while farmers of the United States, as a whole, are planning to reduce the wheat acreage by 2 per cent, it is indicated by survey data received by H. M. Taylor, United States agricultural statistician in Virginia, attached to the Virginia State Department of Agriculture.

A 2 per cent increase in acreage would give Virginia 765,000 acres in wheat next season, as compared to an average of 831,000 from 1919 to 1923.

HOOVER WINS MORE WESTERN FARM LEADERS
Farmer-Labor Officials and McMullen Join G. O. P. Camp

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The conquest of western farm and political leaders has been practically completed by Herbert Hoover, it is announced here.

There remains only the obtaining of the adherence of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, and that of R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to complete the list of western leaders who are supporting Mr. Hoover, it is said.

It has been authoritatively indicated that an endorsement of the Republican candidate will be forthcoming from both men in the near future.

Associates of these two leaders have already joined the Hoover camp and are in the field actively campaigning for him.

McMullen Out for Hoover
The latest to join the ranks are Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska; Bert Martin, for four years national secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party; Neil McArthur, secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party in Colorado, and Thomas C. Burke, Portland, Ore., campaign manager for Mr. Lowden.

This group consists of leaders who have been most odious in their opposition to Mr. Hoover. Governor McMullen led the so-called "Farmers' March" at the Kansas City convention, and strenuously fought Mr. Hoover's nomination. When the Republican candidate traveled through Nebraska on his way to California for his notification ceremony, Governor McMullen was a genuine thorn in his side.

He conferred with Mr. Hoover, at the latter's request, on the farm relief issue, the candidate expounding his program. Governor McMullen left the conference telling reporters that he had nothing to say. He indicated he had not been won over.

He took pride in informing the reporters he had participated in the writing of the farm plank in the Democratic platform.

At the time of the convention he was an ardent adherent of Mr. Lowden and publicly asserted that he would never support Mr. Hoover, even intimating that he might line up for Governor Smith as opposed to the Republican choice if it was Mr. Hoover.

He has discarded all these views and in a statement announcing his endorsement of Mr. Hoover he declares that he does so because "Hoover has asserted the importance of the agricultural issue over all others."

"In reaching my conclusion," the Governor said, "my sole guide has been the economic welfare of the farming industry. Politics has not been of the slightest influence. My support of Mr. Hoover is in spite of the fact that Mr. Hoover ignores the most pressing problem of them all, namely, the handling of the crop surpluses."

Governor Smith on the other hand, the Nebraska State Executive and Progressive leader asserts, "I feel his position on the equalization fee clear, 'hurriedly passing over it.'"

Hoover From Farming West
The fact that Mr. Hoover is originally from the farming West is also stressed by Governor McMullen as an important factor in dealing with the agricultural problem in contrast with Governor Smith, who is a city product.

Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, Progressive, has also urged his election. He is in support of Mr. Hoover and is urging his election.

Mr. Burke, in announcing his support of Mr. Hoover, declared the Lowden group is well satisfied with the Republican candidate's farm views, and that he would carry this message to Governor Lowden.

The two Farmer-Labor leaders, who associated themselves with the Republican candidate, declared they did so because it was "ridiculous for the farmer to expect any aid from a Tammany Hall directed government."

"There is nowhere in the record of Tammany Hall the slightest indication that its candidate for President will pay any real attention to the problems of the agriculturist," Mr. Martin said.

The support of the Farmer-Laborites is looked forward to by Republican managers as certain to have important weight in the outcome of the race in such states as Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Mrs. Slade Heads Hoover's Woman's Committee
NEW YORK—Influence of women in the Hoover campaign will be exerted in an organized way as the result of the formation of the Woman's Committee for Hoover, which has just opened headquarters in the Salmon Tower Building, 11

Wholesale GOWNS Export
Original designs and exact copies of French and Viennese Models. *Produce a special feature.*

J. W. WALKER & SONS, Ltd.
Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

BY APPOINTMENT TO
BUILT BY THE COMPANY INCLUDE

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London.
ELEVANTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London (4 Manual).
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London (4 Manual).
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London (4 Manual).
ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, London.
YORK MINSTER.
BOURNVILLE CONCERT HALL.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Established 1927

HOOVER WINS MORE WESTERN FARM LEADERS

Farmer-Labor Officials and McMullen Join G. O. P. Camp

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The conquest of western farm and political leaders has been practically completed by Herbert Hoover, it is announced here.

There remains only the obtaining of the adherence of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, and that of R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to complete the list of western leaders who are supporting Mr. Hoover, it is said.

It has been authoritatively indicated that an endorsement of the Republican candidate will be forthcoming from both men in the near future.

Associates of these two leaders have already joined the Hoover camp and are in the field actively campaigning for him.

McMullen Out for Hoover
The latest to join the ranks are Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska; Bert Martin, for four years national secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party; Neil McArthur, secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party in Colorado, and Thomas C. Burke, Portland, Ore., campaign manager for Mr. Lowden.

This group consists of leaders who have been most odious in their opposition to Mr. Hoover. Governor McMullen led the so-called "Farmers' March" at the Kansas City convention, and strenuously fought Mr. Hoover's nomination. When the Republican candidate traveled through Nebraska on his way to California for his notification ceremony, Governor McMullen was a genuine thorn in his side.

He conferred with Mr. Hoover, at the latter's request, on the farm relief issue, the candidate expounding his program. Governor McMullen left the conference telling reporters that he had nothing to say. He indicated he had not been won over.

He took pride in informing the reporters he had participated in the writing of the farm plank in the Democratic platform.

At the time of the convention he was an ardent adherent of Mr. Lowden and publicly asserted that he would never support Mr. Hoover, even intimating that he might line up for Governor Smith as opposed to the Republican choice if it was Mr. Hoover.

He has discarded all these views and in a statement announcing his endorsement of Mr. Hoover he declares that he does so because "Hoover has asserted the importance of the agricultural issue over all others."

"In reaching my conclusion," the Governor said, "my sole guide has been the economic welfare of the farming industry. Politics has not been of the slightest influence. My support of Mr. Hoover is in spite of the fact that Mr. Hoover ignores the most pressing problem of them all, namely, the handling of the crop surpluses."

Governor Smith on the other hand, the Nebraska State Executive and Progressive leader asserts, "I feel his position on the equalization fee clear, 'hurriedly passing over it.'"

Hoover From Farming West
The fact that Mr. Hoover is originally from the farming West is also stressed by Governor McMullen as an important factor in dealing with the agricultural problem in contrast with Governor Smith, who is a city product.

Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, Progressive, has also urged his election. He is in support of Mr. Hoover and is urging his election.

Mr. Burke, in announcing his support of Mr. Hoover, declared the Lowden group is well satisfied with the Republican candidate's farm views, and that he would carry this message to Governor Lowden.

The two Farmer-Labor leaders, who associated themselves with the Republican candidate, declared they did so because it was "ridiculous for the farmer to expect any aid from a Tammany Hall directed government."

"There is nowhere in the record of Tammany Hall the slightest indication that its candidate for President will pay any real attention to the problems of the agriculturist," Mr. Martin said.

The support of the Farmer-Laborites is looked forward to by Republican managers as certain to have important weight in the outcome of the race in such states as Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Mrs. Slade Heads Hoover's Woman's Committee
NEW YORK—Influence of women in the Hoover campaign will be exerted in an organized way as the result of the formation of the Woman's Committee for Hoover, which has just opened headquarters in the Salmon Tower Building, 11

Wholesale GOWNS Export
Original designs and exact copies of French and Viennese Models. *Produce a special feature.*

J. W. WALKER & SONS, Ltd.
Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

BY APPOINTMENT TO
BUILT BY THE COMPANY INCLUDE

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London.
ELEVANTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London (4 Manual).
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London (4 Manual).
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London (4 Manual).
ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, London.
YORK MINSTER.
BOURNVILLE CONCERT HALL.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Established 1927

West Forty-second Street. Mrs. F. Louis Slade is chairman and Mrs. Ogden Reid is treasurer of the committee.

Members of the committee are being enlisted from every part of the United States and include a vast number of independent and unorganized women of both parties who have shared in Mr. Hoover's works of human conservation and who believe in his independence, integrity and ability.

Mrs. Slade was vice chairman of the suffrage party in New York City in the final years of the suffrage campaign. At the outbreak of the war she was made chairman of the Suffrage War Service Committee, which rendered conspicuous service during 1917 and 1918. At this time she was also a member of Mayor Mitchell's committee of women for New York City, and served as head of the woman's division of the Young Men's Christian Association, continuing in the latter capacity until the last of the Army of Occupation was withdrawn from overseas. She is a director of Bryn Mawr College, and has been an ardent supporter of the Bryn Mawr summer school for women in industry.

Connally Named for Texas' Senate Seat in 'Run Off'

Three Indications of Trend Toward Hoover Seen in Primary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DALLAS, Tex.—Three indications of a trend of sentiment in favor of Herbert Hoover in Texas were read by his supporters in the returns of the Democratic "run-off" primary Saturday.

They were the defeat of Senator Earle B. Mayfield for reelection, the unusually light vote and the fact that hundreds of voters wrote in the name of Thomas B. Love, an anti-Smith Democrat, who withdrew as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

In the defeat of Senator Mayfield by Representative Tom Connally, a rare case where a Senator has not been returned for a second term, is seen a rebuke to former Gov. James E. Ferguson, one of the most active workers for Mr. Mayfield, who was also one of the most ardent leaders for the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith. This is the third loss sustained by the one-time seemingly invincible leader in state politics since his espousal of Governor Smith's cause.

A falling off in the vote in the second primary as compared with the first is regarded as politically significant by Hoover Democrats, since the first primary, the State Democratic Executive Committee has ruled that the pledge on the primary ballots, binding the voter to "support the nominee of this primary," also binds the voter to support the presidential nominee. Hoover supporters claim that the light vote can be explained by the fact that thousands of Smith's opponents stayed away from the polls on that account.

Although rain fell over a large part of the State during the first primary that vote ran 735,390, the latest count on the second primary indicates this vote will not exceed 602,000 despite the lively interest in the Senate race and the ideal weather since the first primary.

Nomination in the Texas Democratic primaries is considered equivalent to election.

ILIA TOLSTOY TO TAKE "MOVIES" IN THE NORTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Pictures of Indian and wild life in a far northern Canada will be taken by a party representing the Natural History Museum of New York and the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, which will leave The Pas, Man., shortly. The party will go via Reindeer Lake to the Barren Lands, another 500 miles north of this lake.

Ilia Tolstoy, a grandson of Count Tolstoy of Russia, will have charge of the party, and he will be assisted in making the necessary arrangements by a former district manager for Revillon Freres, famous fur trading company. One of the main purposes of the movie expedition is to film the southward movement of the caribou herds toward the end of October. It is stated that a caribou hunt is planned, in which Indians, equipped with bows and arrows, will participate.

Member of Peek's Committee for Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Declaring "We need not expect anything of Tammany in Minnesota," O. P. B. Jacobson of Minneapolis, chairman of the Minnesota State Railroad Commission, has resigned as a member of the committee of 22 headed by George S. Peek, Mr. Jacobson charged that the committee, representing Corn Belt states, has been perverted from its original purpose and used for political ends by its chairman, Mr. Peek.

In announcing his decision, Mr. Jacobson declared that Alfred E. Smith's acceptance speech offers little of value for the northwest. He declared himself as a supporter of Herbert Hoover for President.

CANADIAN CANOEISTS ON A 6000-MILE TRIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—From Edmonton, Alta., to the Gulf of Mexico, by canoe, a distance of 6000 miles, is the objective which two Edmonton youths have set for themselves. The canoeists, John Nolan and Robert Copeman, have just completed the first lap of their voyage, to Winnipeg, where they will rest a few weeks. The trip from Edmonton to Winnipeg took them about six weeks, and they expect winter will be over before they reach the Gulf.

The paddlers are traveling in a light, 16-foot canoe. The canoeists will go from Winnipeg by way of the Red River to Traverse and Big Stone Lakes in Minnesota, thence by way of the Minnesota River into the Mississippi, and along that river to the Gulf. They have, so far, averaged 75 miles a day.

WOMEN VOTERS GAIN ATTENTION OF PARTY HEADS

Republicans See Need for Financing to Bring Out Full Electorate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—While the need for better financing to bring out women voters is being recognized at the Republican Party's general headquarters here, the party women will play in the present presidential campaign, party leaders say, demands that state organizations likewise pay more attention to the woman vote.

Mr. Hoover is said to be well aware of the financial needs of women campaign workers, and Huot Work, Republican chairman, is likewise sympathetic toward their demands. Thus, it is explained, women's work at the national Republican headquarters is starting out with more assurance than in either of the previous presidential contests in which they have participated.

Moreover, since the vote of the women is regarded by Republican leaders as so vital to Mr. Hoover's election, there is a strong demand for greater financial teamwork.

If state campaign workers, who have not been close to Mr. Hoover or to Secretary Work, are influenced by the pattern their national leaders have set, it is expected that much added help will be given the women's campaign. All the aid given locally in the states, and especially where contests are close, is expected to contribute substantially to the efforts to bring out the women's vote for Hoover.

Women leaders are not likely to press the needs of their organization too aggressively as would men in the same position, it is pointed out. That in itself is regarded as one of the new factors in politics.

Farm Paper Indorses Hoover's Dry Stand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Wallace's Farmer, one of the chief farm papers backing the McNary-Haugen equalization fee movement in the corn belt, editorially indorses Herbert Hoover's position on prohibition. Its comment was regarded as one of the more interesting because of some inclination among farm leaders opposed to Mr. Hoover to disparage his stand on prohibition.

After quoting the Republican nominee's remarks on this topic in his acceptance speech, the Des Moines periodical said:

"These statements would indicate that Mr. Hoover is unalterably opposed not only to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but likewise to any modification of the enforcing act, the Volstead Law. It would also seem that he is committed to a rigid enforcement of the law and to making all reasonable efforts to remedy the 'grave abuses' and the 'crime and disobedience to law' to which Mr. Hoover himself refers and which have developed to an alarming extent."

ELIANE, Ltd.
13 STRATTON STREET LONDON, W. 1, ENGL.
KNOCK AND RING
FURS SPORTS SUITS
Near R. Christian Science Church

Builders & Decorators
SANITARY, HEATING & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Walter Withers & Son Limited
2 WESTBOURNE STREET, S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 4397
15 FAIRFIELD STREET, S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 1269
LONDON, ENGLAND

J. W. TACON
ESTABLISHED 1850
SHIRTMAKER
"HIGH QUALITY LONDON"

Interesting and Unusual Shirts Made to Measure
at no extra cost. Best quality materials only.
Zephyrs Silks
Mercerized Cotton
Tartans, Viscoses
Batiste Linens, etc., etc.

Gentlemen's Outfitter
One of the Oldest Established Businesses in London
We Stock Anderson's Best Egyptian Cotton Shirtings, etc.

WOMEN VOTERS GAIN ATTENTION OF PARTY HEADS

Republicans See Need for Financing to Bring Out Full Electorate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—While the need for better financing to bring out women voters is being recognized at the Republican Party's general headquarters here, the party women will play in the present presidential campaign, party leaders say, demands that state organizations likewise pay more attention to the woman vote.

Mr. Hoover is said to be well aware of the financial needs of women campaign workers, and Huot Work, Republican chairman, is likewise sympathetic toward their demands. Thus, it is explained, women's work at the national Republican headquarters is starting out with more assurance than in either of the previous presidential contests in which they have participated.

Moreover, since the vote of the women is regarded by Republican leaders as so vital to Mr. Hoover's election, there is a strong demand for greater financial teamwork.

If state campaign workers, who have not been close to Mr. Hoover or to Secretary Work, are influenced by the pattern their national leaders have set, it is expected that much added help will be given the women's campaign. All the aid given locally in the states, and especially where contests are close, is expected to contribute substantially to the efforts to bring out the women's vote for Hoover.

Women leaders are not likely to press the needs of their organization too aggressively as would men in the same position, it is pointed out. That in itself is regarded as one of the new factors in politics.

Farm Paper Indorses Hoover's Dry Stand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Wallace's Farmer, one of the chief farm papers backing the McNary-Haugen equalization fee movement in the corn belt, editorially indorses Herbert Hoover's position on prohibition. Its comment was regarded as one of the more interesting because of some inclination among farm leaders opposed to Mr. Hoover to disparage his stand on prohibition.

After quoting the Republican nominee's remarks on this topic in his acceptance speech, the Des Moines periodical said:

"These statements would indicate that Mr. Hoover is unalterably opposed not only to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but likewise to any modification of the enforcing act, the Volstead Law. It would also seem that he is committed to a rigid enforcement of the law and to making all reasonable efforts to remedy the 'grave abuses' and the 'crime and disobedience to law' to which Mr. Hoover himself refers and which have developed to an alarming extent."

Member of Peek's Committee for Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Declaring "We need not expect anything of Tammany in Minnesota," O. P. B. Jacobson of Minneapolis, chairman of the Minnesota State Railroad Commission, has resigned as a member of the committee of 22 headed by George S. Peek, Mr. Jacobson charged that the committee, representing Corn Belt states, has been perverted from its original purpose and used for political ends by its chairman, Mr. Peek.

In announcing his decision, Mr. Jacobson declared that Alfred E. Smith's acceptance speech offers little of value for the northwest. He declared himself as a supporter of Herbert Hoover for President.

CANADIAN CANOEISTS ON A 6000-MILE TRIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—From Edmonton, Alta., to the Gulf of Mexico, by canoe, a distance of 6000 miles, is the objective which two Edmonton youths have set for themselves. The canoeists, John Nolan and Robert Copeman, have just completed the first lap of their voyage, to Winnipeg, where they will rest a few weeks. The trip from Edmonton to Winnipeg took them about six weeks, and they expect winter will be over before they reach the Gulf.

The paddlers are traveling in a light, 16-foot canoe. The canoeists will go from Winnipeg by way of the Red River to Traverse and Big Stone Lakes in Minnesota, thence by way of the Minnesota River into the Mississippi, and along that river to the Gulf. They have, so far, averaged 75 miles a day.

WOMEN VOT

DUCE WILL KEEP LIRA AT PRESENT EXCHANGE LEVEL

Report That Advantage Over French Franc Was Aimed at by Italy Is Denied

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME.—The Fascist Government will maintain the lira at the present level of exchange, according to a recent decision by the Italian Cabinet after hearing the report of the new Finance Minister, Senator Mosconi, on the financial situation left by Count Volpi. The report circulated abroad that Signor Mussolini was anxious to stabilize the lira as early as possible at about 130 to the pound, so as to give it a slight advantage over the French franc, is declared to be entirely without foundation, and the Finance Minister has received instructions to pursue the same monetary policy followed by his predecessor, with the variations rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of the last few months.

The guiding ideals for the new financial year financial year have been laid down by Signor Mussolini as follows:

Maintenance of the rate of exchange as now stabilized.
No fresh fiscal burdens, but energetic action against those who try to evade payment of their taxes.
No new foreign loans to be incurred by the state or public institutions, and close control to be exercised over foreign loans made to private enterprise.

No fresh internal loans, under whatever form, and gradual amortization of the existing consolidated debt by means of present assets.

Consolidation of state expenses on the figures of the estimates and strict economy to local finance.
Simplicity and clearness in the state accounts, so that they can be understood by every citizen.

Protection of savings and refusal of financial help for non-vital economic enterprises.

Senator Mosconi informed the Cabinet that the financial year which recently came to an end, closed with a surplus of 207,000,000 lire. As regards the present financial year the estimates are that it will close with a surplus of 271,000,000. As, however, the latter period will see a considerable reduction to revenue owing to the diminution of certain taxes and the end of special war contributions, it was essential that the most rigorous economy be exercised in all departments.

Signor Mussolini was also able to communicate to the Cabinet the latest statistics of unemployment in Italy. At the end of June the number of unemployed was 247,000 as against 485,000 in January.

Match Monopoly Helps Hungary's Land Reform Plan

Loan From Swedish-American Trust Solves Problem of Financing New Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST.—Ratification by Parliament of an agreement with Swedish-American Match Trust, for the monopoly rights of the match industry in Hungary has enabled the Government to settle the problem of carrying out the financial side of Land Reform Act.

The trust has offered a loan of 200,000,000 pengő (\$250,000,000) in return for the monopoly rights.

Much opposition to this agreement was raised by representatives of all parties—though not always for the same reasons. Some objected on general grounds to the Government's methods in negotiating this loan, others were against it because they believed "big business" was behind it, while the official opposition also strongly opposed what they regarded as the too high rate of compensation to be paid to the former landowners.

Opposition Arguments Refuted
The arguments of those who were against the passing of the control of the Hungarian match industry from native to foreign hands amounted to little in practice since, as was pointed out in the debates, Hungary could not hope to exclude such a combine as the Swedish-American trust until it had its own monopoly established; and this was impossible.

There are only two big match-producing societies in this state, the Hangya and Sikra Societies, and the international trust mentioned above is said to have been in control of these for some time past.

In the agreement, conditions are laid down which carefully guard Hungarian interests; Hungarian labor is to be employed, Hungarian timber used, when the price of the

latter is not higher than that of foreign timber, while the price of matches is regulated. From the proceeds of this loan, the former landowners will receive two-thirds of the value of the land taken from them, in instalments, while the remainder will be handed over to them in the form of 4 per cent bonds redeemable after a long term of years.

The Hungarian Land Reform has led to the creation of 400,000 new landowners, many of them new settlers on the land since the war, and including many who fought for Hungary; also, new agricultural institutions and other instructional schools have been set up for the purpose of giving these "new farmers" the necessary help.

Government Sanction for Credits
In order to prevent the numerous foreign borrowings for unproductive schemes which have gone on in the past, the Government has also carried a measure which will make it necessary in the future that the sanction of the Ministry of Finance must be obtained before any such credit is accepted. Such a bill was felt to be necessary to guard against the temptation to extravagance on the part of certain small municipalities, which have found it all too easy to have loans from abroad during the past two years. The bill is in no way intended to check foreign credit being obtained for proper productive work, nor are any fears felt as to the stability of the national credit.

At the end of this session, Count Bethlen still remains the "strong man" of the nation. His opponents realize that the present unity and development of the state depend largely upon him and as long as he continues as Prime Minister this confidence seems likely to continue.

White Men Blaze Trail Over the Kalahari Desert

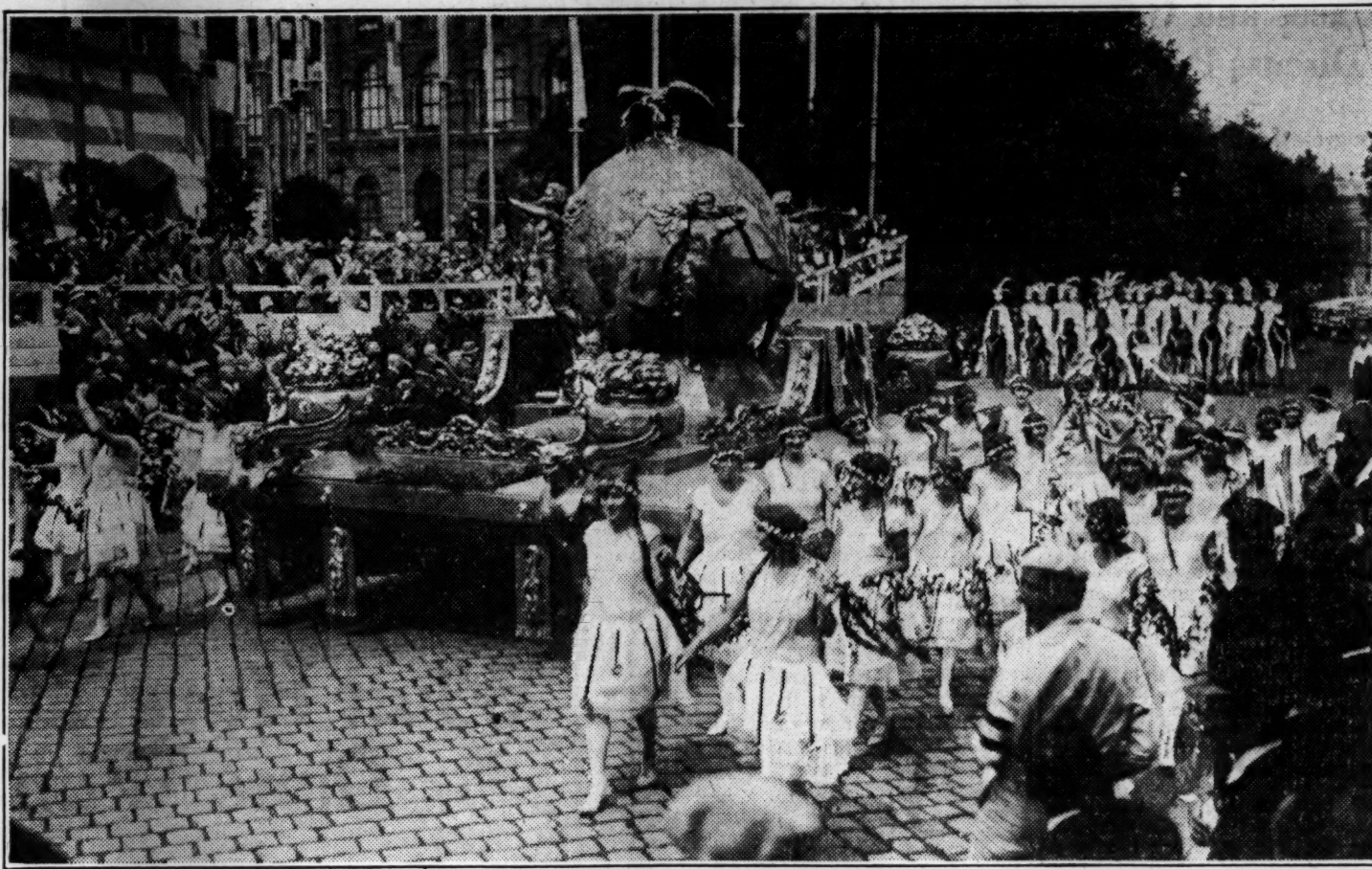
Many Types of Bushmen Met in What Has Been Called the Cradle of Mankind

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG.—An expedition of white men over the difficult Kalahari Desert, has now been completed. The party was led by Captain Clifford, the imperial secretary.

Many types of bushmen were met with in that so-called cradle of mankind. Out of the Kalahari they are regarded as pure savages; just a little removed from the animals they hunt with bow and arrow, but to talk with them, to overcome their natural suspicion of the stranger, to see their life and general habits at first hand, is to realize that these isolated groups of the desert are much more civilized in the true sense than many other natives in South Africa.

They also display exciting dances and their skill in hunting is an art in itself. They move about the desert with nomadic freedom and appear with startling suddenness. Time and again the expedition camped in what was apparently a wilderness of sand

"German Song" Float Was the Culminating Point in Vienna's Festival Parade



PROCESSION THAT TOOK NINE HOURS TO PASS
Over 1,000,000 People Assembled in the Austrian Capital to Witness This Great Pan-German Pageant in Praise of Song, in Which Germans From All Over the World Took Part, and Which Was the Most Spectacular Feature of the Recent Tenth Gathering of the Saengerbund.

and scrub with no animal or human being within hundreds of miles. Yet within half an hour a dozen bushmen would mysteriously appear creeping forward to warm themselves against the camp fire.

Among the many important matters investigated by the expedition was the so-called slavery of British Bechuanaaland. Naturally an inaccessible country is the subject of extraordinary rumors, and Bechuanaaland has its mysterious whispers by pseudo pioneers. Allegations were also made that conditions analogous to slavery existed in Bechuanaaland. The Bamangwato tribe, for example, did not hesitate to use the labor of both bushman and Kalahari natives and a state of hereditary servitude then existed.

The British authorities, however, are fully alive to the possibility of such injustices existing in a protectorate and have on frequent occasions publicly warned the chiefs and their assembled tribesmen that hereditary servitude will not be tolerated in a British territory.

During the course of their journey the members of the expedition heard by a special Schubert memorial meeting, in which President Hainisch welcomed the singers, emphasizing the great unity of German culture and extolling the German-speaking

200,000 March in Great Parade at Vienna's Festival of Song

Magnificent Procession Is Culminating Point of German Saengerbund Fest That Brings Singers From All Parts of World to Take Part in Massed Concerts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA.—The Tenth Festival of the League of German Singers has just been held in Vienna under the patronage of President von Hindenburg of Germany and President Hainisch of the Austrian Republic. Representatives of German choral societies from all parts of the world were to be found here, though the majority came from Austria, Germany and the central European states.

The outstanding features of the festival were the great concerts in which more than 40,000 singers took part on each occasion in an enormous wooden structure, 600 feet by 350 feet, erected for the purpose in the Prater (the People's Park). Planned by an Austrian architect, Edward Erhardt, this hall was completed in less than two months.

President Welcomes Singers
The festival was officially opened by a special Schubert memorial meeting, in which President Hainisch welcomed the singers, emphasizing the great unity of German culture and extolling the German-speaking

composers and musicians for all they had done to enrich our civilization. In the three great concerts, which were conducted by the German choral masters, Gustav Wohlgenuth, of Leipzig, and Victor Keddoffer, of Vienna, the programs were made up for the greater part of Schubert compositions and the best of modern German songs, and included a new choral work by Dr. Richard Strauss, "Die Tageszeiten." In addition to these concerts, a series of one-hour concerts were given in different parts of the city by the various choirs, when national and folk songs were sung.

The "Deutsche Lied" Car
The culminating point of the festival was the "Festzug," or procession, through the city, which took place on the last day. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people took part, and that nearly 1,000,000 spectators remained for a large part of the nine

hours which it took to pass from the Ring to the Prater.

The center of the procession was a car carrying a large globe, representing the earth, around which were written the words "Das Deutsche Lied," and accompanied by four German maidens with brass instruments. This was intended to represent the influence of German music throughout the world. The car was preceded by trumpeters on horseback, heralds in old German costumes and by men carrying huge German and Austrian flags which they waved from side to side across the road to the accompaniment of music. Following the car came the representatives of the Austrian provinces and of the German singer societies in Germany, the United States, Africa, Brazil, and in fact throughout the whole world.

Vienna was specially decorated, and on the closing night the Rathaus and the fountains in the Schwarzenbergplatz were illuminated in honor of the visitors.

Everything proceeded without a hitch, from the transport of the singers to the arrangements within

SEAMEN Of All Nations

Are Served All the Days—in a Hundred Ports—in a Thousand Ways—by The British Sailors Society

(Now in its 111th year)
ROOMS AND HOSTELS in 100 World Ports. CHILDREN and other dependents cared for. OCEAN LIBRARIES supplied to over 300 ships. LIGHTHOUSES and lightships and 800 ships at sea. INTERNATIONAL SAILORS' BROTHERHOOD unites in Christian Fellowship. KINDLY SEND coupon to the Hon. Treas. SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., 680 Commercial Road, London, E. 14, England.

BUILDINGS

In IRON, TIMBER and ASBESTOS

Illustrated Catalogues on application

Designs and Estimates to meet special requirements free of charge.

William Harbrow Ltd
DEPT. G
South Bermondsey, London, S. E. 16, Eng.

Type of Asbestos Hall

Irish Linens

When you require household Linens of the best quality write to us and we shall be pleased to send you our illustrated Catalogue. Any orders placed with us will receive personal attention and if goods are not satisfactory we shall be pleased to refund the purchase money.

Anderson & McAuley
Limited
Established 1851
LINEN SPECIALISTS
Donegal Place, Belfast, Ireland

SERVICE SECURITY SATISFACTION

Building Societies are the only form of investment publicly approved by the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers. THE MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY has a record of 60 years.

SERVICE
Advances are made only to enable members to acquire houses or business premises.

SECURITY
It has never failed to pay a dividend, or honour a withdrawal, and never lost one penny entrusted to it. It pays 5% TAX FREE.

SATISFACTORY RETURN

MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY
81-83 Harrow Road, London, W. 2, England

the city itself. It has been estimated that more than 250,000 visitors came in. Economically, too, the festival has helped the Austrian capital. A conservative estimate states that the equivalent of more than \$3,500,000 will be added to Austria's invisible exports as a result.

The next festival will be held in Frankfurt on the Main in 1932. (The first was held there in 1888.) Frankfurt has been chosen because of its associations with Goethe. The next gathering will be a Goethe festival, just as this was dedicated to Schubert.

Trade Unions Care for Boys' Welfare in British Cities

More Co-operation Sought Between Adults and Young Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The position of the younger generation and the need for organization was discussed at a trade union conference held at Manchester recently. The president, G. Staunton, expressed the feeling of the English trade union movement that there was a growing tendency to exploit young workers. What was needed was a closer co-operation between adults and younger men, which would do much to solve their problems. They were hearing a good deal, he added, of the need of sacrifice if industries were to be restored to a more prosperous state. He said, however, should go right through a concern, from top to bottom. Experience showed that it was generally the bottom dog who had to foot the bill.

It was stated that during the past 12 months a youths' committee had been doing good work in the Manchester area. It was now decided to appoint a young workers' committee, with the object of directing a special recruiting campaign so that they might get 100 per cent membership.

The aims of this committee would be as follows: Minimum wage for all young workers, with equal pay for equal work; a six-hour day for all young workers; vocational training for all workers up to 18 years of age; abolition of night work for all workers under 18 years of age; abolition of all forms of child labor and the provision of free meals for working-class children; abolition of piece-time and overtime; full pay for two weeks' holiday annually; control of apprentices by shop stewards and trade unions.

SAFETY FIRST

With Shareholding Capital of over one million pounds and a reputation for many years of prudent and prompt payment, we offer

FREE OF TAX 5% FREE OF TAX

on all investments of £1 and upwards. Immediate withdrawals.

Liberal Advances on House Property in any District.

PORTMAN BUILDING SOCIETY
Portman Square, London, ENGLAND

Free forwarding from New York to Boston for 2nd Class, Tourist, Third Cabin, and 3rd Class Passengers.

Full particulars apply WHITE STAR LINE

Boston, New York, etc., Liverpool, Southampton, etc., or Agencies everywhere.

INDIAN COTTON WARES INTEREST WORLD DEALERS

Trade Mission Sums Up Results of Recent Tour to Foreign Lands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—"Our visits to the various countries has undoubtedly stimulated greater interest in Indian cotton manufactures. From our observations we are of opinion that there is a general improvement taking place in the economic situation throughout the area visited and in some of the countries the development is fairly rapid." In these words Dr. D. B. Meek, the leader of the Indian trade mission, sums up the results of the recent tour made by the mission to many foreign lands for the purpose of surveying the potentialities of the markets for the Indian cotton goods. The inquiry covered a period of 3½ months and embraced 14 different countries between the Persian Gulf and the Levant and the Cape of Good Hope—altogether a total amount of nearly 14,000 miles.

The mission was sent by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Cotton Textile-Tariff Board to make a survey of the potentialities of the markets for Indian cotton goods and to make recommendations for the encouragement of the export of cotton manufactures from India, including the appointment of trade commissioners, where desirable.

At the various centers which they have visited they have collected samples of over 600 different qualities of cotton textiles selling freely in those markets, together with information as to the prices, etc. Valuable and whole-hearted assistance was received from the governments of all the countries visited. Without this assistance it would have been impossible, according to Dr. Meek, for the mission to cover such a large area in so short a space of time.

WHITE STAR LINE

Fortnightly Sailings:
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL

Weekly Sailings:
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON via Cherbourg
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

Free forwarding from New York to Boston for 2nd Class, Tourist, Third Cabin, and 3rd Class Passengers.

Full particulars apply WHITE STAR LINE

Boston, New York, etc., Liverpool, Southampton, etc., or Agencies everywhere.

R. C. Flack & Co.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors

24 Green Street, Cambridge also at

20 Hanover Square, W., and 130 Cheapside, London, Eng.

Every Thursday, by appointment, or other days if desired.

Telephone Mayfair 4460
Telegrams: Flack, Tailor, Cambridge

Partridge & Cooper

Limited

Printers and Manufacturing Stationers

TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/-
The Referee Investment Account Book 5/-; 9/6; 14/6.

191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

Holloway Brothers

(LIMITED)

Contractors

for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE:
157 Grosvenor Road, Westminster, London, S. W. 1
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

WEST END BRANCH:
43 West Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

Londoners

ARE you buying a car, clothing, or planning a trip? DO you need to hire an automobile? ARE you dining out today? ARE you sending your boy or girl to school? ARE you in need of office or domestic help?

THEN PHONE GERRARD 5422.
AND ASK FOR

Advertising Records Bureau

where a complete index of local and national advertisers is kept, arranged by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are travelling or planning a trip, a large number of hotel booklets are available, covering a wide range of territory, also railway tours giving fares and routes.

"Plan Your Trip with Monitor Advertisers"

The Christian Science Monitor
2 ADELPHI TERRACE

ANGLO-NORTHERN TRANSPORT COMPANY

Shipbrokers, Etc.

20, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E. C. 4, ENGLAND

Architectural Decorator

Fibrous Plaster, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Joinery, Reproduction of Period Work a Specialty.

F. W. CLIFFORD
TUDOR WORKS
Dorset Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S. W. 1, England

Irish Linens

When you require household Linens of the best quality write to us and we shall be pleased to send you our illustrated Catalogue. Any orders placed with us will receive personal attention and if goods are not satisfactory we shall be pleased to refund the purchase money.

Anderson & McAuley
Limited
Established 1851
LINEN SPECIALISTS
Donegal Place, Belfast, Ireland

SERVICE SECURITY SATISFACTION

Building Societies are the only form of investment publicly approved by the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers. THE MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY has a record of 60 years.

SERVICE
Advances are made only to enable members to acquire houses or business premises.

SECURITY
It has never failed to pay a dividend, or honour a withdrawal, and never lost one penny entrusted to it. It pays 5% TAX FREE.

SATISFACTORY RETURN

MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY
81-83 Harrow Road, London, W. 2, England

LUSTRE SHIRTS

Remarkable Value

ANOTHER outstanding example of the remarkable value that Meakers offer finds expression in the moderately priced Rich Lustre Shirts showing in all their shops this week.

They have a wonderful silk like appearance and are produced in some entirely new designs and fast colours which have been chosen to harmonize with the clothes men now wear.

6/9 each

Collars to match fitted with twin tabs and celluloid supports 10½d.

In addition to the above Meakers offer exceptional value in woven lustres—at 8/6, 10/6, 15/6, 17/6, also fast colour Print shirts 5/-.

Collars to match these at proportionate prices.

Meakers invite you to test these Lustre Shirts. They give pleasure, comfort, satisfaction. Meakers fit you so that body, neck and arm are correct (three fittings to every neck size).

With every Shirt sold Meakers are prepared to supply a pair of Half-a-Crown "Pull-Apart" Linen at half price (for a limited period only). They fit closely and keep the wrist effect of the shirt smarter, tidier. They enable the proper portion of the cuff length to be seen.

MEAKERS

New Shop Open: PORTSMOUTH—175 Commercial Road

47-49 PICCADILLY, 91 SHAFESBURY AV., 147 STRAND, 55 KINGSWAY, 37-39 CHEAPSIDE, WEST END, 137 CHANCERY CROSS RD., C. 1 E. Y., 153 UPPERMADE HOLLOWAY, 64-65 HIGH ROAD, VICTORIA, 142 VICTORIA STREET, KALING, THE BROADWAY, BRISTOL, 405 BRISTOL ROAD, CHURCH, 205 HIGH ROAD, HILFORD, 160 HIGH ROAD, KENSINGTON, 197 HIGH STREET, HILFORD, HIGHBURY CORNER PUTNEY, 35 HIGH STREET, EDGWARE RD., 420 EDGWARE RD., KINGSFORD, 20 CLARENDON STREET, ENFIELD, 7 CHURCH ST., FORREST GATE, WOODGREEN RD., HACKNEY, 387 MARK STREET, BATHAM, 107 HIGH RD., FINCHLEY RD., MET. RD., ST. WOOD WICH, 99 POWERS STREET, KILBURN, 88 HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, 14 HIGH ROAD, FINSBURY PARK, FINSBURY PARK, CLAPHAM, 12 HIGH ST., HAMMERSMITH, 106 KNE ST., WIMBORNE, 1 HILL ROAD, PECKHAM, 7 RYE LANE, GOLDERS GREEN, ROAD, 24 GROUND, Walford, Brighton, Eastbourne, Southampton, Nottingham

Meakers Ltd., 91 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1

NEW SERVITUDE HOLDS AFRICANS, SAYS DR. BUELL

Institute Hears Story of
'White Man's Burden' in
Dark Continent

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Servitude has taken the place of slavery in tropical Africa; in some areas conditions are worse than when the white man came, and yet the dark picture of the continent is somewhat relieved by the noble work of certain governments and private foundations, and the efforts of the League of Nations. This was the summary of Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, author of the monumental work, "The Native Problem in Africa," who brought before the Institute of Politics the unsolved problem of the vast African continent for the first time, speaking before the whole membership.

At the same time Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, announced that the institute will be continued for at least another year, while funds are sought for permanent endowment. The institute's efforts to bring before the American public problems of international relations will be continued, Dr. Garfield said.

Dr. Buell told a story of social conditions verging on anarchy in Africa, resulting in disorganization of native villages living through the changes made by the white man.

Mortality Rate Increases

Fearful mortality rates have followed conscription of labor now in full force from Gold Coast to Somaliland, Dr. Buell said. The mortality rate on the French Railway in equatorial Africa is 600 per 1000 workers, he declared, as reported in official government statements. In a continent of amazing natural resources, the native is not accustomed to hard labor; and forced labor, which is well-nigh universal as the result of the white man's coming, has disrupted the native's social relations, his diet, his family life, with disastrous effects.

"It must be remembered that all travel about the interior of this continent has been over native trails," Dr. Buell said. "A white man travels with 20 'boys,' who carry a 40-pound trunk on their heads for 20 miles a day. Cotton, peanuts, maize are evacuated from the great continent by this primitive means. Europeans have declared that road and railway construction is the best way of freeing the black labor. In theory, conscription of labor is legitimized but in practice it works with terrible effect. I have seen natives in the Congo, tied together in open boats by rope, carried to work on the lower Congo railway, 500 to 1000 miles from their homes."

Workers Are Recruited

To get the necessary workers for industrial enterprises, the whole of the under-populated continent is scoured by elaborate recruiting systems, driving native populations away from their homes, Dr. Buell said. "What is the result?" he asked. "Mortality rates have actually risen as a result of the white man's entry, bringing his 'burden' with him." The entire continent is becoming fluid, whereas before it was static. Perhaps, the speaker said, the most disastrous effect has been in the social disorganization that has come. In recent days the governments have come to the natives' aid, but in many cases the morale of the laborer has been hopelessly broken.

"In parts of the territory the native population hovers on the very verge of chaos and anarchy," he said.

Brighter Side Is Shown

"There is a brighter side of the picture," Dr. Buell said. "A doctrine of trusteeship has come into existence in Africa, forced by popular demand. In education, the British and Belgian Governments have assumed new responsibilities in the past 10 years and have created native schools, headed by native teachers. Industrial and technical education has been instituted, and Dr. Buell paid high tribute to the mechanical abilities of the native. The British have given native chiefs a hopeful measure of authority in government, he said.

Although sympathetic to the missionaries, as "the one element in Africa not there for its own gain," Dr. Buell said he did not believe that the fundamental solution of the problem lay with this element.

Pleads for Native's Homes

"What good is a religion if you take away the native's home, his family, and carry him 500 to 1000 miles away?" Dr. Buell asked. The solution, he said, was the encouragement of the "small farm policy" as practiced in Uganda, the British Gold Coast and Zanzibar, as against the forced labor system. Here the worker remains on his little clearing and exploitation goes more slowly. The policy, Dr. Buell said, has placed the Gold Coast, under Great Britain, at the head of the cocoa producers of the world.

"The League of Nations is rallying the liberal public sentiment to the support of humane methods in Africa," Dr. Buell declared, "in its control over mandates, through the slavery convention drawn up in the 1926 assembly, and other means."

Credit Given to Press

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the institute, in announcing that the annual session would be continued next year, said much of the success for this year's meeting was due to co-operation by the daily press. His statement, in part, follows: "As the eighth annual session of the Institute of Politics draws to a close it seems appropriate to say that continued financial support has been provided, that the next session will be held in August, 1929, and that until the plans now being considered for permanent endowment have been worked out we will continue our

program substantially as heretofore.

"The Institute was organized as a fact-finding agency and a place of exchange of ideas to aid in arousing public opinion to an understanding of the points of view of other nations. The conference idea of thrashing out international problems has been proved to be of value."

"The method has been recognized in the organization of many other institutes in widely separated sections of the country and abroad. The suggestion has been made that the institutes of this kind might profitably co-ordinate their efforts; that in bringing speakers of international reputation from abroad arrangements might be made to hear them at other centers than Williamstown. This suggestion should be carefully studied and would be welcomed by the institute, should it prove feasible."

Mordcaai Johnson, president of Howard University, who followed Dr. Buell, said that the Christian missionary in Africa is impotent against the huge and complicated effects of economic exploitation and government cruelty. Africa still is the spiritual Zion of the American Negro, he said.

Dr. Fay Defends British

Prof. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto, defended the treatment of Africans by the British.

In 25 years, he said, cannibalism and slavery in the Gold Coast has yielded to a considerable amount of economic prosperity. This had been done while still retaining tribal relations, he added.

Answering a question, Dr. Buell insisted that recent census statements from Africa showing increases in population are misleading. Actually, the population of natives has declined, he asserted.

ARMS MANUFACTURE COMMISSION MEETS

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—The announcement made at the opening session of the Private Manufacture of Arms Commission that Japan was willing to include the state manufacture of arms in the convention for the purpose of supervising the private manufacture of arms has given general satisfaction. This is, of course, in accordance with the views expressed by the representative of the United States at the last meeting of the commission, who maintained that the whole field of the production of arms, governmental and private, must be submitted to the same degree of pitiless publicity if the avowed purposes of the convention were to be attained.

MIDDLE EASTERN ESTIMATES SHOW CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION

Imperial Expenditure in Palestine, Irak and Other
Parts of Arabia Is Less by £471,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON.—A total net expenditure of £730,000, representing a reduction on last year's expenditure of no less than £471,000 is shown by the Middle Eastern estimates for the financial year 1927-28, in other words, the estimates of imperial expenditure in Palestine and Transjordan, Irak and Arabia, which have recently been submitted to Parliament. A notable innovation which has been introduced this year is that, under the head of military expenditure, the Middle Eastern Services are no longer debited with the actual cost of the various British garrisons, but only with the extra cost of maintaining them in the Middle East instead of in Great Britain.

On this basis the net military expenditure works out at £298,000 in the case of Irak and £30,000 in the case of Palestine—a total of £328,000.

Garrison Is Reduced

For the purposes of comparison, last year's figures have been analyzed on the same footing, with the result that the estimates for 1928-29 are shown to represent a saving of £215,000 on the military expenditure alone. Practically the whole of this saving is attributable to Irak, where the strength of the garrison has been considerably reduced. So far as Palestine is concerned, the actual cost of the garrison to the British taxpayers is nil, since the comparatively trifling sum representing the excess cost of the employment of the troops in Palestine is repaid to the British Exchequer from Palestinian revenues. No corresponding payment is as yet being made by Irak. Apart from the British garrison, there is also an Irak army, toward the cost of which this year's estimates provide a grant-in-aid of £73,000, as compared with £135,000 in 1927-28.

Irak Levies' Cost

Side by side with the Irak army, there is a separate force known as the Irak levies, which, unlike the army, are under the direct control of the British High Commissioner. The whole cost of maintaining the Irak levies is borne by the British Exchequer and is estimated for the ensuing year at £221,000, as compared with £378,000 in 1927-28, the strength of the levies having been reduced from 3054 to 1974. The only other important charge falling upon the British Exchequer in respect of Irak is a contribution of £25,000 (the same as last year) toward the expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff, these being equally divided between the British and Irak Governments in accordance with the financial agreement of 1924. The total net cost of Irak to the British

Exchequer for 1928-29 is estimated at £610,000.

British Contribution

There is a British contribution of £20,000 (£45,000 last year) toward the cost of the locally recruited Transjordan Frontier Force, which has a strength of 731. The total cost of the force is estimated at £166,000, of which £136,000 will be found by Palestine. There is also a British contribution of £40,000 (£62,000 last year) toward the expenses of the Transjordan Government, which is distinct from the Government of Palestine and has not yet been able to balance its budget, though it should soon succeed in doing so, as its financial position is improving, mainly as a result of the stricter control which has recently been exercised by the British representative.

British expenditure in Arabia, so far as it figures in the Middle Eastern estimates, amounts to only £51,000, of which £50,000 are in respect of the Protectorate of Aden. Responsibility for the administration of the protectorate has recently been transferred from the Government of India to the British Colonial Office, and the £50,000 included in the estimates provide for civil expenditure and the maintenance of a small local military force. The cost of the British garrison is included in the Army and Air Force estimates and is not debited to the Colonial Office.

RICHMOND, VA.

Didenhoven & DuBois

Incorporated

Grace Street at Second

Correct Fall Modes

for Madam

and Mademoiselle

Right in your own

Refrigerator

Kelvinator

We can install a Kelvinator Cooling Unit in any good refrigerator in a few hours. Let us tell you the facts

Sydner & Hundley

7th & Grace

RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia Trust Co.

821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.

Capital \$1,000,000.00

Surplus \$1,500,000.00

Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.

Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

General Reductions of from 20% to 50%

Youth of Many Races and Color Discuss Problems

Congress for Peace Concludes
Interesting Program at
Ommen Conference

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMMEN, Holland.—The Congress of the World Federation of Youth for Peace adjourned since die after establishing an international secretariat to act as a clearing house for its organizations after nominating a continuation committee with a more restricted program. In the meantime a special Youth Congress will be organized for discussing important special topics, for instance international and other problems. The ultimate aim is a world's federation, but this could not be accomplished here as the necessary unanimity could not be reached and the delegates had not sufficient powers to vote on such a far-reaching question.

"Nevertheless," Marguerite de Goeyen, one of the congress's most prominent organizers told The Christian Science Monitor representative, "the Congress has been of tremendous value as an eye-opener to gauge the amount and the character of the difficulties to be faced by the youth of the world for establishing peace among nations. At the same time an abundant knowledge of the other fellow's viewpoint has been acquired by which numerous misunderstandings have been cleared away. The youth of many races and colors have freely discussed their problems, out of which discussions of importance and good will has emerged."

"From the moment we leave politics," Miss de Goeyen continued, "and speak individually man to man on a good will basis, differences crumble away and you are almost sure to agree. The Communists proved an exception to this rule, because the Communists think collectively and think in politics, thus barring the influence of individual good will. However, the Communists have to be convinced of the good will of others."

As a self-evident axiom, the congress has accepted the fundamental of equality of all races, but recognizing that the degree of development made practical discrimination necessary. Another congress feature was the substitution of a non-violence standpoint by a peace attitude. This provided a strong antithesis with the Communists, who

avow that peace can only be obtained by annihilating pacifism. As the Communists were represented in many national delegations, this antithesis produced some difficulties.

Another remarkable characteristic of the congress was youth's reluctance to take resolutions by a mere majority vote, as such votes were considered too unrepresentative to be of much value. This was coupled to an unequivocal aversion to certain methods inherent in parliamentary systems and secret diplomacy as being antiquated and among the chief causes of past wars.

HOVER INTRODUCES AID TO SUCCESSOR

RETURNS TO CAPITAL TO TURN OVER COMMERCE DEPARTMENT TO MR. WHITING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Herbert Hoover visited his former office in the Department of Commerce long enough to introduce William F. Whiting, the new Secretary of Commerce, to the heads of the various divisions and sections of the department.

From Walter F. Brown and Julius Klein right down the line about 25 men connected with the various phases of the work of the department were presented to Mr. Whiting by their old chief and when he had shaken hands with all, photographers asked every one to stand and be photographed.

This was done. Then one of the enterprising men of the photographic craft proposed that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Whiting pose before the camera clasping each other's hands.

"I don't think that is necessary," said Mr. Hoover, and so far as he was concerned the function was over.

He passed into his old office and then shortly left the building where he has served so many hours during the last eight years, or almost that. No one has stuck more closely to his desk and for no one would it be a greater change to be thrown into the open arena of a political struggle.

VIRGINIA DOCUMENTS SENT TO OLD CAPITOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Sixteen volumes containing the proceedings of both houses of colonial Virginia are being sent by the Virginia State Library to Williamsburg, where they will be placed in the old Capitol, according to Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian. The books are being forwarded to Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, leader in the restoration movement for colonial Williamsburg.

Included in the set are 13 volumes of proceedings of the lower house, the House of Burgesses, and three volumes concerning the upper house, the Council.

REWARD FOR RADIO HOAXERS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The executive committee of the American Radio Relay League, Inc., at a special meeting here, voted to authorize a reward of \$500 for information leading to the apprehension of the person or persons who radiocast the messages signed "Rockford Flyers," and which are now believed to have been false.

BALTIMORE

Maurice Wyman

Fine Footwear and Hosiery

Men—Women—Children

19 W. Lexington St.

111 E. Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE

HUTZLER BROTHERS

DRY GOODS

BALTIMORE MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Neill's

Charles Street at Lexington

BALTIMORE

Save! on Fine All-Wool

Plaid Blankets

\$10.75 PAIR

in this final week of August selling

Double bed, closely woven, lovely blankets—in various colorings. They'll be several dollars more after Friday.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

Woman

Is On The Witness Stand
Cross-Examined By The World

IT QUESTIONS

What Have YOU Done With the VOTE?

Has politics benefited by your entrance into the political arena?

Have you aided law enforcement?

Have you been active in social, civil and political reform?

WHAT ARE YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS?

The Christian Science Monitor

Will present a Panoramic View through
a Series of 20 Articles of

Woman's Influence in Politics

Published Every Other Day

September 5 - October 19

The articles will include interviews with outstanding women in the United States and other countries, representing well-known Women's Organizations, including

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Women's Division Republican National Committee
Woman's National Democratic Club
National Council of Women
National Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Daughters American Revolution
National Woman's Party
National League of Women Voters
National Civic Federation
Young Women's Christian Association
Cause and Cure of War
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's Committee for Law Enforcement

You Cannot Afford to Miss These Articles. They Are a Clarion Call
To Women All Over the World

TO AWAKE To the Duties and Privileges
of Enfranchisement

SEND YOUR ORDERS ON THIS COUPON \$1.00 FOR THE SERIES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Inclosed is \$..... for
Date.....

The Christian Science Monitor

One year \$9.00 (11 17s. 1d.) Three months \$2.25 (9s. 3d.) One month 75c. (3s. 1d.)
Six months \$4.50 (18s. 7d.) Six weeks \$1.00 (4s. 1 1/2d.) Single copy 5c. (2d.)

..... copies Special (Series (Woman's Influence in Politics)

Name

Address

City State

THE HOME FORUM

Speaking of the Alps

SPEAKING of the Alps as "G. T." did in the recent article called "Alpine Dawn and Night-fall," it is interesting, too, to recall how they affected John Ruskin. "In some sense," wrote Ruskin, "a person who has never seen the rose-color of the rays of dawn crossing a blue mountain twelve or fifteen miles away, can hardly be said to know what tenderness in color means at all; bright tenderness he may, indeed, see in the sky or in a flower, but this grave tenderness of the far-away hill-purples he cannot conceive."

Here spoke the art critic, and as art critic Ruskin went on to notice the influence which mountains have had on the world's painters. Perugino and John Bellini, he observed, had a fondness for "craggy or blue mountain distances, and this with a definite expression of love towards them"; while Raphael and Michael Angelo in their later, most characteristic works "showed no love of mountains whatever." In the Italian old masters, "who have most feeling as Giotto and Angelico, both hill-bred," Ruskin's ideas struck the Victorians as startling. Today we begin to realize that his criticism pierced through to groundwork underlying other arts as well as that of painting.

And so he found that the mountainous scenery has almost invariably conducted to the "Art of Dreaming," and that this influence was reflected in literature as well as in the picture arts. For instance, Pascal, "born . . . under the shadow of the Puy de Dome," . . . though taken to Paris when a boy, "returns to his own mountains to put himself under their tutelage, and by their help first discovers the great relations of the earth and the air."

Similarly Dante, living in sight of "the purple hills of Arno," is influenced by them to see visions of unworlly things.

Ruskin acknowledged that his own love for mountainous scenery, especially for that of the Alps, was so great as to be an idiosyncrasy. In such regions he found the flowers more precious, the trees nobler, the water more wonderful, whether in the form of pool or of waterfall—even the clouds more worthy of study and admiration.

"To myself," said he, "mountains are the beginning and the end of all natural scenery; in them, and in the forms of inferior, less noble, or lead to them, my affections are wholly bound up; and though I can look with happy admiration at the lowland flowers, and woods, and open skies, the happiness is tranquil and cold, like that of examining detached flowers in a conservatory, or reading a pleasant book; and if the scenery be resolutely level, insisting upon the declaration of its own flatness in all the detail of it, as in Holland, or Lincolnshire, or central Lombardy, it is like a prison, and I cannot long endure it. But the slightest rise and fall in

the road, a mossy bank at the side of a crag of chalk, with brambles at its base, overhanging it, a ripple over three or four stones in the stream by the bridge, above all, a wild bit of ferny ground under a fir or two, looking as if, possibly, one might see a hill if one got to the other side of the trees, will instantly give me intense delight, because the shadow, or the hope, of the hills is in them."

Ruskin even carried this predilection of his so far as to attribute the superior culture of the Greeks to their having lived in the midst of mountain scenery. But aside from these cultural influences he felt that mountains have a religious significance. Mountains "seem to have been built for the human race, as at once their schools and cathedrals; full of treasures of illuminated manuscript for the scholar, kindly in simple lessons for the worker, quiet in pale cloisters for the thinker, glorious in holiness for the worshiper. . . . Great cathedrals of the earth, with their gates of rock, pavements of cloud, choirs of stream and stone, altars of snow, and vaults of purple traversed by the continual stars."

And here we are reminded that such appreciation is essentially a modern thing, this "discovery of the picturesque" as it is sometimes called. You know when Petrarch, in 1336, made the ascent of a mountain near his home "it was a strange and unheard of thing." In those older days mountains were considered necessary evils. Even Goethe, we are told, drove over the Alps in a closed carriage. But when this appreciation did come it came with a gusto. We have seen how Wordsworth reacted to it. On another Victorian Leigh Hunt, the sight of the Alps made tremendous appeal, not only to the aesthetic side, but also to the religious side of his nature. Hunt, you may remember, saw them first from the Mediterranean as he was sailing toward Genoa.

"The Alps!" wrote he in his autobiography. "It was the first time I had seen mountains. They had a fine sulky look aloft in the sky—cold, lofty, and distant. . . . I used to think that mountains would impress me but little. . . . But one look convinced me to the contrary. . . . It was not that the sight . . . was necessary to convince me of 'the being of a God,' as it is said to have done some body, or to put me upon any reflections respecting infinity and first causes, of which I have had enough in my time; but I seemed to meet for the first time a grand poetical thought in a material shape—to see a piece of one's bookwonders realized—something very earthly, yet standing between earth and heaven, like a piece of the antediluvian world looking out of the clouds of the ages. The first sight of the Alps," said Hunt further, "startles us, like the disproof of a doubt."

But when we come to think it over, of all the mountain-lovers English letters, no one has put them before us in all their "glory" of color and form and symbolic meaning, no one has given us what John Muir called the mountains "good tidings," so eloquently as did Ruskin. Nothing more readily than they could lift him into one of his exalted moods and for him "to the end of time, the clear waters of the unfailing springs, and the white pasture-lilies in their clothed multitude, and the abiding of the burning peaks in their nearness to the opened heaven, shall be the types, and the blessings, of those who have chosen light, and of whom it is written, 'The mountains shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills, righteousness.'"

The Flying Horse
(A Fancy)

Here we come up over Diddimer Down
To see a young lady go riding to town,
With bells on her horses that curvet
And prance.

They say she will marry the Marquis from France.
Here they come; beat the drum! Let the life play!
You'll not see her like here for many a day.

Her hair is spun honey; her cheeks double cream;
Saw you the like of her, out of a dream?
That is the Marquis; he rides the big roan;
Proudly he looks on her; thinks her his own.

Restive her gray; but how firm is her seat—
Oh, the blue eyes of her; her mouth how sweet!
Here they come; beat the drum! Let the life sound!
See how her horse's hoofs scarce touch the ground.

What a roar, should she soar; should her horse fly
Up with the darling into the blue sky!
See the gray has his head! Upward he flings!
What a bound; off the ground! See he has wings!

Look how the Marquis stares; watch his dismay!
Over the spire she sails; up and away!
Oh, what a sight from old Diddimer Top!
She's over Barrowmore! When will they stop?

There go the Marquis' men, where the dust flies;
There goes the flying horse over Rudge Rise.
God bless her lovely face! May her mount light
Where her true lover waits, long before night.

(Checks of the clovered cream, kissed by a rose!)
May she have happiness where'er she goes!
DOUGLAS HYUN.

Where is the scholar
Who knows how
The first wild poem
Grew on a bough?

Not the pert goldfinch
For all he can say,
Nor the loud phoebe
Of almost May.

Least of all the catbird,
Whose elegiac howl
Repeats every wisdom
Except his own.

This much is certain:
Once in a wood
I was stopped by a young, white
Sisterhood.

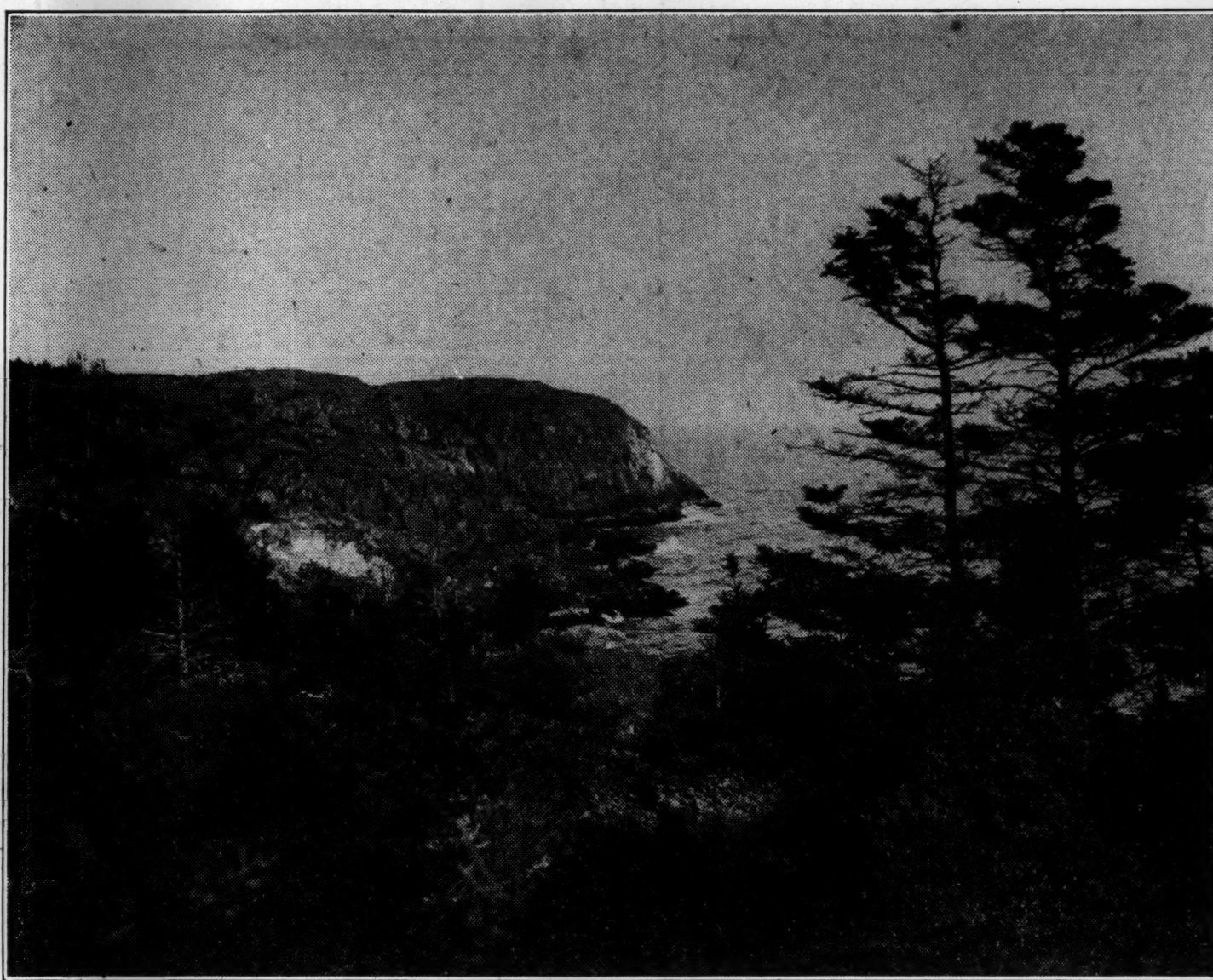
I stared till my eyes were
Too dazed to be focused.
Was this tree a virgin
Changed to a locust?

Or dense wistaria
At half-moon rise
Clustered in swarms of
Butterflies?

They published themselves
For the casual few;
Yet the more I observed
The less I knew.

So I ask the scholars
If they know how
To read a wild poem
Hung on a bough?

—LOUIS UNTERMEYER, in "Burning Bush."



A Headland on the Island of Monhegan.

Humming Bird

The sunlight speaks and its voice is a bird:

It glimmers half-guessed, half-seen,

Half-heard.

Above the flowered, over the lawn—

A flashing dip, and it is gone—

And all it lends to the eye is this:

A sunbeam giving the air a kiss.

—HARRY KEMP, in "Chanteys and Ballads."

Cowboy Songs

It had rained steadily during the night and a fog of bluish gray mist hung low over the valley and the foothills and completely hid the great range of the Rockies and the canyon pass through which the big herd of cattle must be driven to reach the summer pasture in the grassy upland park. All night in the rain the cowboys had held the cattle on the hills, and at the first faint pearl gray hint of day, the camp was astir and men were coaxing little cooking fires into sputtering flames. Garbed in long yellow slicker rain coats and wearing broad-brimmed hats, the cowboys moved about in the mud or squatted before the fires. Above the creaking of saddle leather, and above the rustling, wide commotion which comes from the restlessness of many cattle, arose the voice of a cowboy singing gaily in the mist of a spring morning. The words of the old trail song launched forth in the murky light were like rays of sunshine pouring into shadowy corners.

Far to the north where sagebrush lands and alkali flats stretch away to a wavy, dim sky line, and where herds pass through dusty areas from which the fine dust rises either in a brown cloud or in a grayish haze, and often in a pale mass of choking alkali dust, the cattle journey slowly along through the brightness of a long summer day. When the plain turned amber and gold, and the tips of high mountains winked in ruby and rose under the sinking sun, the camp was made alongside a winding, turbid creek near great cottonwoods, and with the off-saddling came songs. Long-drawn-out melodies of relief and relaxation rose from many throats to mingle with the smell of cooking and the pungency of burning sage. Old songs, oddly worded and rhymed, flowed forth with a gay abandon, and over the vastness of the land floated notes of tenderness, and high and sweet, betokening cessation of labor at evening. All through the night the words of a many-versed song echoed, now close at hand and now faint and far away; the high, rhythmic notes coming out of the velvet blackness with a strangely reassuring effect.

At around-up time there is a brisk shrillness to the song of the cowboy, punctuated by yells and a sort of yodeling call which penetrates deep into gullies, coulees and thickets, and serves to drive forth lean range cows and young calves, ambling uncertainly near the mothers. The words may differ in various localities, but the tune is ever the same; now high, now low like a summer wind bustling joyously through the dense tangle of the virgin wood.

The cowboy sings as naturally as he breathes. As he breathes bolsters and thick clouds of swirling snowflakes, he hurls his songs joyously into the blasts of winter and the downpour of summer rains. O tune of haunting melody wafted down through the years! O care-free song of youth and courage; a cowboy singing in the dawn!

How to Travel

According to our stipulations, the man from whom we hired the horses was to beat the expense of their feed and stabling on the journey, as well as of the maintenance of our Biscayan squire, who of course was provided with funds for the purpose; and I took care, however, to give the late private hint, that, though we made a close bargain with his man, it was all in his favor, as if he proved a good man and true, both he and the horses should live at our cost, and the money provided for their maintenance remain in his pocket. This unexpected largess won his heart completely. He was, in truth, a faithful, cheery, kind-hearted creature, as full of saws and proverbs as that miracle of squires, the renowned Sancho himself, whose name, by the way, we bestowed upon him, and, like a true Spaniard, though treated by us with companionable familiarity, he never for a moment, in his utmost hilarity, overstepped the bounds of respectful decorum.

Such were our minor preparations for the journey, but above all we laid in an ample stock of good humor, and a genuine disposition to be pleased, determining to travel in true contrabandista style; taking things as we found them, rough or smooth, and mingling with all classes and conditions in a kind of vagabond companionship. It was the true way to travel in Spain. With such disposition, what a country it is for a traveller, where the most miserable inn is as full of adventure as an enchanted castle, and every meal is itself an achievement! Let others repine at the lack of turnpike roads and sumptuous hotels, and all the elaborate comforts of a country cultivated and civilized into tameness and commonplace; but give me the rude mountain scramble; the roving, hap-hazard, wayfaring; the half wild, yet frank and hospitable manners, which impart such a true game-flavor to dear old romantic Spain.—WASHINGTON IRVING, in "The Alhambra."

Compass

"Zoekt eerst het Koninkrijk"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

De blijdschap der eigenares was groot, niet slechts omdat zij het stuk grond verkregen had, maar omdat zij door geestelijke visie en vertrouwen in God in staat was geweest Zijne almacht te bewijzen.

Men moest zich nooit laten misleiden te gelooven dat men iets zou kunnen verliezen door met zijne vraagstukken tot God te gaan en ze in Zijne handen te laten. De Schrift zegt: "Alle ziel zij den machten over haar gesteld, onderworpen; want daar is geene macht dan van God, en de machten die daar zijn, die zijn van God geordineerd;" en ook: "Hij heeft ons gemaakt (en niet wij)." De schepper weet het beste wat Zijne kinderen van noode hebben; en als iemand volkomen op God vertrouwt voor kracht, leiding, gezondheid en voorziening, zal hem nimmer iets ontbreken. De werkelijke mensch is onschiedbaar van God en heeft Zijne hulp en leiding nodig, evenals een blad afhangt van den boom en door den boom onderhouden wordt.

Waar de Schrift verhaalt van hen die verlost werden van verschillende vormen van het kwaad, zal men opmerken dat in ieder geval de bevrijding kwam door onwankelbaar vertrouwen op God. Op bladzijde 133 van Science and Health zegt Mrs. Eddy: "In nationalen voorspoed gingen wonderen gepaard met de successen der Hebreërs; doch toen zij afweken van de ware idee, begon hunne demoralisatie. Zelfs in gevangenschap onder vreemde volkeren, werkte het goddelijk Beginfel wonderen voor het volk van God in den oven des brandenden vuurs en in paleizen van koningen."

God te vertrouwen! Het moge niet gemakkelijk schijnen aan het onverlicht menschelijk denken, dat lang geloofd heeft in de werkelijkheid van de stof, in een bestaan gescheiden van God, en geloofd heeft dat iemand verantwoordelijk is voor zijn eigen welzijn; doch een ootmoedig biddend bestudeeren van het Christen Science leerboek in verband met den Bijbel, zal spoedig aan de ontvankelijke gedachte ontvouwen hoe men God kan vertrouwen en hoe de kostbare waarheden van den Bijbel daadwerkelijk in praktijk gebracht worden kunnen en bewijsbaar worden in het leven.

God te vertrouwen! Het moge niet gemakkelijk schijnen aan het onverlicht menschelijk denken, dat lang geloofd heeft in de werkelijkheid van de stof, in een bestaan gescheiden van God, en geloofd heeft dat iemand verantwoordelijk is voor zijn eigen welzijn; doch een ootmoedig biddend bestudeeren van het Christen Science leerboek in verband met den Bijbel, zal spoedig aan de ontvankelijke gedachte ontvouwen hoe men God kan vertrouwen en hoe de kostbare waarheden van den Bijbel daadwerkelijk in praktijk gebracht worden kunnen en bewijsbaar worden in het leven.

Iemand die in zaken eerst het koninkrijk Gods zoekt, zag op heerlijke manier bevesten, dat hetgeen haar rechtens toekam, haar toevoegde werd. Zij had een stukje grond gekocht, maar bemerkte later dat een van de aangrenzende buren op een deel daarvan aanspraak maakte, en volgens menschelijk begrip scheen er geen andere weg te zijn om de kwestie te verfeenen dan door haar toeveling te nemen tot een proces. Na veel biddend overdenken echter, besloot de koopster deze zaak geheel in Gods handen te stellen en zich te houden aan de oplossing, die haar door dit vertrouwen op Hem ontvouwd zou worden. Zij zette de zaak uit hare gedachten met de vaste overtuiging dat hetgeen haar rechtens toekam, haar niet ontgenomen kon worden. Na een korten tijd bood de buurman vrijwillig aan hare omhelming op de juiste plaats te zetten.

West of the Pinos Altos hills
The Burro Mountains lie,
West of the Burro Mountains,
The desert, and the sky.

South of the Pinos Altos hills,
The Santa Rita mines,
The smoke curls of the mill town
Weaving cloud designs.

North of the Pinos Altos hills,
Fields with popples gay,
Where the tiny cedars scent the breeze,
And yuccas sway.

East of the Pinos Altos hills,
The new days glow,
And what is east of the sunrise,
Only the high hawks know.
—LUCY STURGES, in "The Measure."

"Seek ye first the kingdom"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is, perhaps, no Scriptural passage more commonly quoted and loved than that recorded in Matthew, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." The "carnal mind," which Paul tells us is "enmity against God," has ever striven to reverse this command by suggesting to mankind that if they first gain material things, joy, peace, and happiness will follow. Each and every individual must sometime learn and prove for himself that the only real peace, happiness, and prosperity obtainable come through making practical this Scriptural command, thus subordinating the human will to the divine and trusting God to supply every need.

In the measure that one really comprehends that good may be manifested in his life proportionably to his seeking first the kingdom—the reigning power—of God, does one see that he is simply wasting his time by striving through material ways and means to gain happiness. Mankind has been taught to believe that in great material possessions and so-called material might lies power. This belief was prevalent even in Jesus' time. When he had been brought before Pilate, who asked, "Whence art thou?" Jesus gave no answer. Pilate then said unto him, "Speakest thou not unto me? knowest thou not that I have power to release thee, and have power to crucify thee?" Jesus, knowing that the only real power belongs to God and to man as His reflection, and that this power is wholly good, answered, "Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." The teachings of Christian Science are in exact accord with this Scriptural statement. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 192), "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable."

One who in a business transaction

sought first the kingdom of God had a beautiful proof that what was rightfully hers was added. She had purchased a small tract of ground, but later found that one of the adjoining neighbors was claiming part of it, and to human sense there seemed no other way of settling the difficulty than by recourse to law. After much prayerful meditating, however, the purchaser decided to place the matter wholly in God's hands and abide by whatever solution was unfolded to her through this trust in Him. The matter was dismissed from thought with the firm conviction that what was rightfully hers could not be taken from her. In a short time the neighbor voluntarily offered to move her fence to the proper place. The owner greatly rejoiced, not merely that she had secured the parcel of ground, but that through spiritual vision and trust in God she had been able to prove His omnipotence.

One should never be deceived into thinking that he can lose anything by taking his problems to God and leaving them in His hands. The Scriptures say: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God;" and also, "It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves." The creator best knows the needs of His children; and when one completely relies on God for strength, guidance, health, supply, he will never lack. The real man is inseparable from God and needs His help and guidance, just as a leaf depends upon the tree and needs the sustenance of the tree.

In the Scriptural records of those delivered from various forms of evil, it is to be noted that in each case the deliverance came through unswerving reliance on God. On page 133 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "In national prosperity, miracles attended the successes of the Hebrews; but when they departed from the true idea, their demoralization began. Even in captivity among foreign nations, the divine Principle wrought wonders for the people of God in the fiery furnace and in kings' palaces."

How easy it really is to trust God! It may not appear easy to the unenlightened human thought which has long believed in the reality of matter, in existence apart from God, and believed that one is responsible for his own welfare; but a humble, prayerful study of the Christian Science textbook in conjunction with the Bible will soon unfold to the receptive thought how one may trust God, and how the precious truths of the Bible may actually be put into practice and become demonstrable in one's life.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

Little Doors That Open

There are little doors that open
(Hurry not too much your way!)
Through which one catches glimpses
Of the charm of every day.

They give on pleasant gardens,
Where flow affection's streams;
Some brighter with the splendor
Of youthful rainbow dreams;

From others comes the fragrance
Of the rose of happiness,
Which tells of sweetest whispers,
Or a baby's soft caress.

Beyond rough roads, hard trodden
By courage, heaven sends
There are green, song-haunted vistas,
Where duty dwells content.

These little doors that open,
On golden hinges swing,
For those who carry sympathy
To bless their journeying.

EMIR F. AMMERMAN.

Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose

ROSE

Dinner-parties at No. 52 . . . meant liberty, but I was kept busy until the very last moment. . . . The business of "clearing the decks" before the staff was admitted to make the Drawing-room presentable was no easy matter, for the various bundles of letters and parcels of immature speeches had to be effectively concealed from observation in various corners of the room—beneath carpets, or in ornamental vases—and the business was to find them all the next morning, for, before I turned up, ten of one ere the veteran arose, he would send the valet or a footman to hunt for such-and-such a packet, which he would have entirely forgotten by the time he came down to breakfast. In the hiding process before a party he would say, "Now, sir, don't forget: Lord Chelmsford here, under the sofa cushion; Colonel Durand, beneath the fender—let me see: oh yes, the Duchess of Buccleuch I've placed in the coal-box; and Sir Dighton Probyn, don't forget, is in that cupboard near my mother's remains."

At about noon every day No. 52 presented the appearance of the armed sentry at Whitehall, for there was stationed rigidly a mounted warrior, in sparkling steel, ready to carry messages. It was an undignified thing that so impressive a person should be sent to run ordinary errands, and for all he knew the sealed envelopes directed to my friend in the India Office were important dispatches—at least that was undoubtedly the impression of onlookers when the Guardsman saluted and went clanking and jingling in the direction of St. James's with a message after this style: "Come to grub at Bachelors' to-day. Shall be there by 1.30 . . ." But one really weighty document sent by the old soldier was not trusted even to the mounted courier. It was addressed strictly private to no less a person than "Dixy," and I had to carry it myself to that great man, though, unfortunately, I saw only his secretary. Beaconsfield, then in the zenith of his fame, however, had only three or four months more to reign, for by that time Gladstone had come into office.—ALLAN FEA, in "Recollections of Sixty Years."

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and

only Textbook on Christian

Science Mind-healing, in one

volume of 700 pages, may be

read or purchased at Christian

Science Reading Rooms

throughout the world.

It is published in the following

styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00

Orange sheep, vellum, pocket

edition, India Bible

paper 3.00

Morocco, vellum, pocket

edition, India Bible

paper 3.50

Full leather, stiff cover,

same paper and size

as cloth edition . . . 4.00

Morocco, pocket edition,

Oxford India Bible

paper 5.00

Levant, heavy Oxford

India Bible paper . . . 7.50

Large Type Edition,

leather, heavy India

Bible 11.50

FOR THE BLIND

In Revised Braille, Grade

One and a Half

Five Volumes . . . \$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English

and French \$3.50

Pocket Edition, cloth . 4.50

Pocket Edition, morocco . 7.50

Cloth \$3.50

Pocket Edition, cloth . 4.50

Pocket Edition, morocco . 7.50

Where no Christian Science

Reading Room is available

the book will be sent at

the above prices, express or

postage prepaid, on either

domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs.

Eddy may also be read or

purchased at Christian Science

Reading Rooms, or a

complete list with descriptions

and prices will be sent upon

application.

Remittance by money order or

draft on New York or Boston

should accompany all orders and

be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT

Publisher's Agent

107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station

BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays

and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN

Science Publishing Society, Inc.,

107 Falmouth Street, Boston,

Mass.

Communications regarding the

conduct of this newspaper, articles

and illustrations for publication

should be addressed to

Art News and Comment

Britain's Art Treasures

By FRANK RUTTER

TO SAY that "Antiques for All" is the distinguishing trait of the huge exhibition of art treasures organized by the Daily Telegraph at Olympia, Kensington, is not to take refuge in an idle phrase but to state a literal fact. It is not only the biggest exhibition of antiques ever held in Europe, it is also the widest in range that has yet been seen. Here the visitor can purchase anything from a complete period room, equipped with period paneling and period furniture, to a rare old postage stamp. He can spend millions, or he can spend \$30 or \$40; and in either event he can get something worth having.

To state the total of exhibits is beyond all calculation, because many are collective exhibits. But there are well over 10,000 items enumerated in the 300 quarto pages of the catalogue and the total contents can be conservatively valued at something over \$50,000,000.

At least three exhibits are worth approximately \$1,000,000 apiece. One is the Raphael "Madonna" lent by Sir Joseph Duveen, another is the Wilton Diptych, lent by the Earl of Pembroke (which I described recently), and a third is Lord Desborough's silver "Ewer and Salver" by Benvenuto Cellini, a masterpiece of metal work wonderfully decorated with Biblical scenes and rich ornamentation.

Apart from these and other remarkable loans from private individuals, there are the displays of numerous antique dealers, one of whom has insured the contents of his stand alone for \$415,000. Just to give a notion of the caliber of some of these pieces, let me mention a beautiful Sheraton cabinet presented to Lady Hamilton by Nelson, which Mr. Moss Harris is showing; also a beautiful little escritoire once belonging to the Prince Regent at the Old Carlton House, which Mr. Frank Partridge is showing. This piece was greatly admired by Queen Mary, who, on the morning of the opening day, insisted on sitting down at it and writing her name in the visitors' book.

A feature of the loan section is the suite of period rooms, arranged by Sir Charles Allom, which admirably illustrates the development of interior decoration from Gothic to Georgian times. A magnificent carved stone chimney piece from Tattershall, 9 feet wide by 8 feet high, forms the central feature of the Henry VIII linenfold room jointly exhibited by Messrs. Charles of New York and Messrs. Arthur Surry of London.

Next to this comes a fourteenth century Gothic room, lent by Messrs. White, Allom & Co., among the furniture of which is a rare carved canopy bed, dating from 1400. Earlier, lent by Lord Rochdale, an Elizabethan room lent by Messrs. Gill & Reigate has a richly carved mantel with figures, and a carved four-poster bed. Another very handsome interior is the Georgian room exhibited by Messrs. White, Allom & Co., showing the influence of Inigo Jones in the brilliant green and silver paneling. An oak paneled Jacobean drawing room from Albany in Essex is shown in the Georgian room, and a very beautiful paneled Georgian room by Messrs. T. Crowther & Son.

In addition to these there is a suite of five rooms, representative of the periods from James I. to George IV. shown by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, among which is the original entrance hall, with its fine staircase, which formed part of the town house of the first Duke of Marlborough. A Queen Anne paneled room, c. 1660-1710, with appropriate furniture, a Chippendale bedroom are other exhibits.

These, of course, are the kind of exhibits which only millionaires can consider purchasing, but while every opportunity for lavish expenditure is afforded by the display at Olympia, the organizers have also considered the needs of collectors with moderate means. There are numerous stands of individual exhibits where genuine antiques can be purchased for quite small sums, and a collector with taste and discrimination can buy a little figure of ancient Egypt or a piece of Chinese porcelain as easily as another can give an order for a complete period room.

It is a great mistake to imagine that genuine antiques are beyond the range of all but the most wealthy. It depends entirely on what you want to buy. At Messrs. Jekyll's stand, for example, you can spend as much as \$50,000 on a Persian rug, or if you are content with a smaller, less rare, but equally beautiful and genuine Oriental rug, you can get for \$60 or \$100 something that is still worthy of a place in any exhibition or museum. At such a moderate price the present writer was able to secure recently from this firm an exquisite little Chinese rug of Kang Hsi period.

It is the same with Chinese pottery and porcelain. You can easily spend thousands and thousands if you covet the rare wares, Tang figures and Sung rarities; but for \$100 or less you can secure admirable examples of Ming, Famille Verte, and Kang Hsi. For example, in a case of porcelain shown by Messrs. Bluet & Sons at Olympia I saw two beautiful turquoise eighteenth century water droppers, in the form of a mythical fish, priced at considerably less than \$100 apiece.

This Olympia exhibition is quite genuinely an exhibition for all kinds and conditions of collectors. There are loan exhibits of great historical value which we can only admire; there are exhibits which cater for the millionaires; but there are also plenty of other exhibits which anybody with \$50 in his pocket can afford to buy.

Returning to some of the loan exhibits, one could mention the superb Charles I silver chandeliers from Panharder, the original pair of Adam urns lent by Lord Burnham, the array of Dresden porcelain from the Hon. Mrs. Walter Levy, the Queen Anne, Chippendale and Louis furniture lent by Sir Lionel Faudel Phillips, the Rushworth and Dreaper Col-

lection of rare antique musical instruments. But to exhaust the list of treasures is impossible. Similarly among the trade exhibits we cannot overlook the gold bust recently excavated at Hamadan, shown by Messrs. Spink & Son, which experts say must date from the eighth or twelfth century at the earliest, or the fascinating collection of old ship models shown respectively by Mr. Botbol of London and Mr. A. Fleming of Portsmouth; or the Hellenistic marble statue of Aphrodite shown by Mr. D. Croal Thomson of Barbizon House; or the wonderful collection of Old Irish glass shown by Mrs. E. Graydon Stannus.

At Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

HENRI VERBRUGGHE, conductor in Hollywood Bowl for the week beginning Aug. 14, was a paralytic figure at these concerts. By the initiation in music, he was admired for his ability to construct programs, but not so admired for his interpretation of them. By those who "don't know much about music but know what they like," he was affectionately and redundantly applauded because he played with "feeling."

This quality of Verbrugghe's that so caught the fancy of his public must have been seen in the exaggerated slowness which characterized almost everything performed. Another mannerism that elicited approval was the tapering off of a final diminuendo, and holding the pose—with the co-operation of the orchestra—for some time after all sound had ceased. One wonders if M. Verbrugghe has drifted into the abnormally attenuated tempi affected by him, or deliberately acquired them.

In the Brahms Fourth Symphony, given at his first concert, a performance of four adagio movements interlarded with elongated ritards, he nearly met disaster twice—once in the first and again in the third movement—by his huffing manner of hanging fire on phrase or sequence. There were times in the Brahms, and indeed, throughout the week, when the wind instruments barely staggered through to the close of a phrase.

Verbrugghe's most enjoyable program was that of Friday, mostly devoted to Wagner, with the exception of the "Fidelio" Overture and Handel's "O Ruidor Than the Cherry" from "Acis and Galatea," sung by William Gustafson, basso, who also gave Wotan's Farewell from "Die Walküre." Mr. Gustafson, while a singer of promise, did not measure up to Bowl standards, as he is still rather untrained in technique and Wagnerian tradition.

The Prelude to the First Act and the Introduction to the Third Act of "Lohengrin" were especially enjoyable. In these, the conductor was well within bounds as to tempo, and the vocal texture was splendid. Sigfried's Journey and the Funeral March from "Götterdämmerung" and the Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla from "Das Rheingold," were too halting and, at times, awkward, to be impressive, although there were brilliant moments. One interesting innovation was that of retiring a harp, some violins and a viola backstage, in order to give the operatic impression of the Rhinemaidens singing in the distance as the gods entered Valhalla.

The Saturday night "pop" began with Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony, heavily freighted with all the Verbrugghe characteristics heretofore mentioned. It followed a list of piano favorites orchestrated by the conductor, the most effective being Schubert's "Moment Musical" and "Marche Militaire." The Liszt "Liebestraum" and Rachmaninoff's C sharp minor rhapsody were too literal, and the "Acis and Galatea" too orchestrally complete. Hill's Maori Dance Song, "Waiata Poi," the only other item of the evening, earned a repetition.

Mural Decorations, Ramsay Lodge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edinburgh

THE unveiling of the last three of the symbolic panels in Ramsay Lodge (a students' residence) recalls an interesting example of what is possible in mural decoration. These pictorial panels were designed and painted by John Duncan, R. S. A. They are the gift of an anonymous donor.

The pictures were conceived in the first instance by Prof. Patrick Geddes, the founder of student residences in Edinburgh. He has now issued an illustrated "Interpretation of the Pictures in the Common Room of Ramsay Lodge." In his foreword he says: "Below are told the stories of these pictures of imagination, of magic and of romance. Yet they were gravely chosen withal, and for reasons manifold—poetic, historic, academic, even personal to the students' life, of which they shadow forth the possible stages. But what if they be but dreams? We are such stuff as dreams are made on. What if they be but magic and romance? These things are not ancient and dead, but modern and increasing. For man's nature there is magic; wherever he carries out an ideal into life there is magic."

The panels represent Scottish life from the time of the Gaelic Saga to modern times. An interesting picture is that of James Watt, who made important discoveries on the composition of water and of latent heat. As inventor and mechanician his principal work was that of the perfection of the steam engine, and his contributions to this were the condenser, the employment of steam above and below the piston, parallel motion, the crank, the flywheel and the governor pump, became at last available for the most laborious forms of industry. The background of the picture Promethean is seen bringing fire for the service of man.

In the tenth picture Sir Walter



Above, Chippendale Mahogany Settee and Jacobean Low Oak Court Cupboard; below, the Prince Regent's Escritoire From Old Carlton House (Photographs Reproduced by Permission of Mr. Frank Partridge), and Turquoise Ovoid Vase, Early Ming Period (Reproduced by Permission of Messrs. Bluet & Sons).

And, quite apart from the outrage which it is upon the actor's art, it is a form of dishonesty at which playgoers are becoming increasingly indignant. The public pays to be entertained, not to enter a guessing contest.

Los Angeles Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

SUMMER exhibitions at the Los Angeles Museum are, with one exception, of retrospective nature. It is of interest from time to time to know the extent of the museum's permanent art collections, and the paintings and prints shown during August and September give a good idea of the donations and purchases.

With the gift in 1920 from Wallace deWolf of etchings by artists such as Zorn, Brangwyn, Meyron, Rembrandt, and Pennell, the print collection has enlarged according to precedent, with also contemporary works. The paintings, though more limited, include George Bellows, John Carroll, William Chase, Andrew Dasburg, Bernard Karloff, William Wendt and Diego Rivera. The 53 pictures shown at this time represent also outstanding contemporary California painters.

With the gift in 1920 from Wallace deWolf of etchings by artists such as Zorn, Brangwyn, Meyron, Rembrandt, and Pennell, the print collection has enlarged according to precedent, with also contemporary works. The paintings, though more limited, include George Bellows, John Carroll, William Chase, Andrew Dasburg, Bernard Karloff, William Wendt and Diego Rivera. The 53 pictures shown at this time represent also outstanding contemporary California painters.

The permanent gallery of American art, located by Mr. and Mrs. Preston Harrison, is the first to be mentioned by these exhibits and all afford a generous comparative study in art appreciation. The one exception originally mentioned is to be found in the collection of American prints exhibited by the Art Center in New York. They consist of printed dress silks of modern design and color, mounted and framed. Photographs of the artists accompany them. Among the fascinating titles are "Harvest," by Helen Dryden; "Rhapsody," by John Held Jr.; "Cheerio" and "It," by Ruzelle Green, and "Chinese Legend," by Neyssa McMein.

One of Berlin's revues for which the Theater am Kurfürstendamm has become famous has made a distinct hit "Tempo Tausend," by Bel. Parodies, dances, patter-songs and the delightful extras by Sid Kay's Fellows follow one another, as the title implies, in breathless haste. Each member of the cast appears to enjoy himself as much as the spectators.

RICH RICHARD

If Thrift is left to take care of itself, you may be sure it will never take care of you.

For more of Rich Richard's sayings, call or write for his "Almanac."

FRANKLIN Savings Bank

6 Park Sq., Boston

Interest begins Sept. 1

AMUSEMENTS

A SENSATION
IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON
The Collegiate Musical Comedy Success

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY
432 ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
CLOSED SUNDAYS

THE GREEN BAY TREE CAFETERIA
54 West 47th Street
11-2 5-7:30
"Food to Delight—Prices Right"

BOSTON

COPLEY
THE BELLAMY TRIAL
With E. E. CLIVE, FRED ERIC, and cast of 32

"The Spanish Hour" at Ravinia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE Ravinia Opera's first performance of Ravel's 45-minute, gemlike opera, "The Spanish Hour," was attended by a crowded and brilliant audience. The opera is not new to Chicago, for it had its first two American performances almost a decade ago, by the Chicago Opera, with Mme. Yvonne Gall in the rôle of Concepcion, which she once more filled with the distinction of her remarkably imperturbable style on the occasion of the opera's addition to Mr. Louis Eckstein's repertoire for the north shore.

The immediate success of "The Spanish Hour," at its Ravinia première, led to a repetition of the scintillant work within three evenings; both performances were attended by the more fashionable element in the Ravinia clientele, plus a few individuals of sincere musical curiosity, who wished to rejoice in the perfect jewelry of one of the most brilliant of modern opera scores.

While "The Spanish Hour" is not new to Chicago, then, at least Chicago listens to it with new ears, disciplined to the detachment of Ravel's style by the pleasant performance of "modern" music here since the opera's earlier production, at the Auditorium. Its kaleidoscopic fragmentariness derives from the composer's unflagging unity of workmanship, a workmanship always able to attain the appropriateness of rhythm, inflection and orchestral color while remaining absolutely abstract in mood, entirely without sentiment, bent solely upon pure musical perfection. Such sophistication is of itself pleasantly congenial to the temper of the present era, and imposes upon those who perform the work employment of a similar aggressive aloofness, a firmness and subtlety of style which, if achieved, mark the furthest point of excellence which the theater can reach in a certain direction.

Mme. Gall's Achievement
Of the five principals involved in the Ravinia performance it was only Mme. Gall who had a style equal to Ravel's own. In polish, in discretion, in purity and in pliancy her treatment of the central figure in the opera displayed that comprehensive efficiency of the intelligence which is so stimulating a condition of the art of the stage. Mme. Gall met the exigencies of action and score with the most engaging equanimity, charging her performance with a curious sort of practical concentration, quite opposed to the coquettish freedom she employs in drama depending upon the character of its heroine for emotional effect, rather than upon the situations in which the heroine finds herself, for an intellectual one.

Desiré Defrère was a realist in the rôle of the mule driver. The human touches with which Mr. Defrère painted in a living character were faultlessly chosen, and with an abundance of good humor; in emphasizing the heaviness of the mule driver, however, Mr. Defrère lost sight of the dazzling archness of style in which even his prosaic rôle is cast.

And if Mr. Defrère, who provided one of the most interesting of all the impersonations he has to his credit, either at Ravinia or the Auditorium, failed to sense a difference between farce, generally, and this particular jeu d'esprit, José Mojica made a graver error by confusing farce and burlesque. There were some vivid moments in his action, but not all of them were true to the sense of the character he portrayed, that of Gonzale, the rhymer, reducing all of life to the terms of his poetic conceits. Louis D'Angelo, as the banker, was adroit and genial, and Giordano Paltrinieri as Concepcion's husband.

The performance, musically, was not really a more finished one than many given at Ravinia; but its finish was the more potent because of the complexity of the score. The librettist's verse, given over to extremely short couplets, is the essence of decorative artificiality; its charm was preserved by all participants, who overrode its difficulties to give it the elasticity and naturalness of conversation. The five singers maintained an equal ease in the face of Ravel's highly mannered melodic arabesques. The quintet which comprises the epilogue, and contains a unanimous trill for all principals, was delightfully sung. Louis Haselmanns conducted with an earnestness and firmness sufficient to bring a clear conception of the beauties of the score before all to whom modern music is not still an unanswerable questionaire.

"Jewels of the Madonna"

In order to provide almost a full evening's entertainment, Mr. Eckstein listed the second act of "The Jewels of the Madonna" to be performed after "The Spanish Hour."

Possibly the best reason for combining the two pieces may be found in the elusiveness of the one and the directness of the other. Mme. Florence Easton, as the Mariella in Wolf-Ferrari's drama, sang prodigally, outlining her points with remarkable shrewdness. Mario Chamlee, following Mme. Easton's example, brought the act to as high a pitch of vocal beauty as it has reached in Chicago, and found some stimulating episodes in the action. Mario Basiola and Giuseppe Danise have alternated in singing the famous serenade, the theme of which is employed in the intermezzo, with which Gennaro Papi prefaced the act. Under his guidance the admirable inter-relationship of the composer's themes was fully revealed. Large audiences lavished their praise upon both halves of one of the summer's most interesting bills.

For those who do not care for progressive music, Mr. Eckstein has currently supplied sober fare, listing the summer's first performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" shortly before the première of "The Spanish Hour." The opera was the artistic hero of that performance. He is keenly susceptible to the romantic strain in the nature of Sir Edgar Ravenswood. Yet Mr. Schipa is not an artist with a single string to his bow. He is a radical exponent of the Italian emotional style, but he is equally adept in displaying the glories of Italian vocalism. His faultless taste in singing decks the simplest phrase with beauties of modeling, of color, of shading and of suggestion. Mr. Schipa's art is vital and alive at every point; it is as direct as a beam of light, and like a beam of light, is as pleasant intrinsically as for what it may illuminate.

Miss Florence Macbeth, who was the Lucy Ashton, is an invariably accurate coloratura soprano, and falls short of perfect grace musically only in so far as her performance is handicapped by her method of voice production; for her tone has not complete plasticity. Her singing of the "Mad Scene" is invariably fine, however, touched with sweetness rather than with pathos, and especially effective because Miss Macbeth has a histrionic aptitude which permits her Lucy the lineaments and proportions of a genuine character. Mr. Basiola was her dishonest brother, and sang in a well-known, undistinguished, staccato style extensively practiced in certain Italian musical circles. Virgilio Lazari, an admirable artist, was the tutor. Mr. Papi conducted with refreshing simplicity.

Mr. Schipa, leaving the black and white contrasts of his Sir Edgar, appeared a few nights later in a rôle of infinitely more chiaroscuro, singing Des Grieux, which is said to be his favorite rôle, in a repetition of Massenet's "Manon." He has not sung the part here for several years. It is one of his best, for its refinements are grateful to the peculiar elegance of his tone, and the character of the young Des Grieux suits the ardor of his temperament. Mme. Gall, whose charming Manon, found herself more economical and more vital in the rôle than she had been earlier this season. The evening on which they appeared was one of the most delightful ever spent at Ravinia.

One of the best and quickest ways to satisfy your wants is to place a Classified Advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. Rates are given on the page containing such advertisements in this issue. Letters of reference are required from those seeking a position, or renting rooms.

The Christian Science Monitor

International Daily Newspaper

Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING

WANT TO BUY REAL ESTATE?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

WANT TO RENT A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?

WANT TO LET AN APARTMENT?

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT?

WANT TO EMPLOY HELP?

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Adventure of Benny,
the Boy Doll

REBA M. STEVENS

BENNY, the boy doll was lost. At least that was what every one was saying. First to say it was Jane. When she went in to put her dolls away for the night, she came running to tell Mother that Benny was no where to be found—he was lost! Next, Mother, when she met Father in the hallway, told him that Benny was lost, and within a few minutes Father had passed the news on to Grandmother—Benny was lost! Everybody hunted for him, of course—out on the front porch, the side porch, the back porch; and Father even felt his way through the darkness about the swing.

But when Benny could not be found, Mother told Jane that she must wait patiently until morning came and then she would surely find him. So Jane tucked each doll into its wee bed in the playroom, and on her way to her own little bed she stopped by the porch door and looked out into the soft darkness.

"Good-night, Benny dear," she said gently, "wherever you are, I love you."

Out in the Dewy Grass

And out in the dewy grass, suddenly Benny felt warm and comfortable and contented.

At first, when he found that everyone had gone into the house for the night and left him behind, there had come to him a queer little feeling of loneliness such as might come to anyone who had been tucked into a pastebored bed each night as long as he could remember, with a row of dolls on either side. And later, when he heard voices passing, and each one saying that he was lost, he had another uncomfortable moment, for never in his life had Benny had an experience like this.

But by and by he said to himself, "I don't see how I can be lost when I know where I am!" and lay quite still, turning this over in his mind. "No, I don't think I am lost. I think I must be having an adventure."

And having come to this conclusion, he decided to have the best adventure possible, to lose not one pleasant thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

After a while the last light went out in the house, and that might have been rather disturbing except that he remembered at that time that this was a part of his adventure. When there were no lights in the windows to look at, he turned his eyes up to the sky, and the beautiful sight he saw there sent a quiver of delight through him. Stars and stars and stars, twinkling and shining—lovely beyond anything he had ever dreamed. And the moon was there, a silver crescent, swung down like a doll's hammock made of silver.

More than once Benny had wished for eyes that opened and shut like the eyes of the little girl dolls which belonged to Jane. It had seemed quite fascinating to him to watch them laid in their beds and see their eyes go tight shut with a click, and then see them open wide the moment they were set up again. It must be very pleasant, he thought, and often he felt a bit ashamed that his own blue eyes were immovable, and sitting up or lying down, they were always wide open. But tonight he was glad, glad clear through that this was so. Not for anything would he have had his eyes go shut so that he could not look up at this wonderful sky filled with stars above him.

Little noises all around. When he had looked at the stars for a long time and was really beginning to think it would be a good idea to count them, he began to notice the noises all about him. First the crickets with their cheery chirrup, chirrup, chirrup—it was such a contented little song.

Benny had no idea what a cricket was, but he liked the sound nevertheless, and he felt sure it must come from a very friendly someone. He liked the locusts, too. For a long time he listened to the call he heard—"Katy did, Katy didn't, Katy did, Katy didn't," and he liked it immensely, for some reason. Later, not far away, from a tall tree came a solemn "Who! Who!" It was quite the loneliest sound that Benny had heard, and a bit startling just at first, but he soon found himself liking it, too. He liked the rustling of the leaves when the wind stirred them; he liked

lost you. I shall never be so careless again," she told him over and over. But while she ate her breakfast, Benny back in the playroom, had quite another story to tell the dolls who crowded around him.

"I wasn't lost, you know. It was just that you didn't know where I was. How could I be lost when I knew all the time where I was? And I am not sorry—I am glad. It was a beautiful adventure!"

"But weren't you lonely, out there by yourself, all night?" asked the dainty bisque doll.

"Lonely? Why, no, not a bit. Why should I be? Besides, I wasn't alone. There were the stars, and all the singing things in the trees. Why, the night is just as full of nice things as the day, only, you see, we go fast asleep and do not know about them."

"But wasn't it very dark?" was the next question.

Benny looked surprised for a moment, and then he laughed.

"Perhaps it was. But isn't it funny—just to think of that? It was a tremendous adventure, and I loved every minute of it."

And when all the dolls saw that he really meant what he said, they nodded their heads this way and that way in great admiration, and looked a little as though they wished that they, too, might be lost some night.

"Yes," Benny repeated, "it was certainly a wonderful adventure. I would not have missed it for anything in the world. Besides, I found out something."

Every doll, big and little, old and young, wricked up their ears to hear what this bold adventurer had discovered.

"Now I know," Benny told them, "that the night is just the other side of the day, and with that, although his eyes appeared to be wide open, he fell into a gentle sleep there in his cardboard bed, while all the dolls kept very still that he might not be disturbed."

Dolly Clothespin

HERE is a new idea for a clothespin doll. You see, she is made of a snap pin instead of the old-fashioned kind. She is not at all difficult to make if you carefully follow directions.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important item. Then you will want:

Some soft cotton for the head, a piece



It is Grand to Watch the Big Boats Pass Down the Thames.

of soft muslin or silk cord to cover it with and cord for wrapping around the neck.

Strips of tissue paper for hair—yellow, black or brown.

Water colors for painting the features, crepe paper for winding arms, a strip of muslin to wind about body and hold the arms in place, another piece of muslin for petticoat and material for dress and sash.

Needle and thread, thimble and scissors.

Paste for attaching the hair to the head.

We shall first make the head. Take a piece of cotton about the size of a small walnut and roll it in the palms of your hands till it becomes quite nice and round, and then hold it above the clothespin and see if it is the right size.

Next cut a square about 2½ inches each way of soft silk or muslin—white or cream color. Put the ball of cotton in the center, draw the corners down and wind with cord to form the neck. Press the ends of pin together, place neck in the top and snap together. In this way the head is firmly held in place.

It takes a 5-inch piece of wire for the arms. Turn back about ½ inch on each end to form the hand. Dot and wind around with a ½-inch strip of crepe paper folded in the center. A drop of paste put on the ends when you begin and when you finish will hold it in place. The wire is then bent around the neck.

A strip of crepe paper or soft muslin 1 inch wide is folded in the middle, wound round the body and fastened at the waist. This holds the arms in place; it also makes the body a good shape.

For the hair, you need two strips of paper cut as shown in the drawing, an inch deep is enough if you wish a stylish bob. Curl the ends by drawing each piece over the back of the head. It was quite the loneliest sound that Benny had heard, and a bit startling just at first, but he soon found himself liking it, too. He liked the rustling of the leaves when the wind stirred them; he liked

Mark the features first by lightly making dots where eyes are to be—halfway down from top of head. Dot for the nose halfway down, between eyes and chin and for the mouth halfway between nose and chin.

Now, having properly marked the places for features, it is an easy matter to draw the eyes round on almond shape, as you prefer, and the mouth round or oval just as you wish. A touch of vermilion on each cheek and on the mouth will give



the bloom of youth to your dolly. Touch the tips of leg black for shoes.

Her clothes are very simply made: First, a petticoat of soft white material gathered at the top and attached to her waist. Then the frock, which is a slipover model. Use very soft goods, any color you may prefer. When held in below waist line with a belt or a sash this frock will form full sleeves without any sewing above waist.

You can make a whole family of these dolls—mother, father, children, nurse, cook, chauffeur, and some friends and neighbors too, if you wish to do so. And what fun you and your little friends will be able to have with them!

Where the Ships Pass By

TOMMY is a little London boy—a real little "cockney," because he was born within the sound of Bow bells.

He lives in the middle of a long street in which every house is exactly like every other house, and the only way he knows when he has got home is by looking to see if there is a glass case with a stuffed bird in the front window, for the rain washed the number off the door years ago. If the glass case with the stuffed bird should happen one day to be taken out of the window, it seems to me that Tommy would never be able to go home any more!

In the yard at the back of Tommy's house there is a small gutter to drain off the soapy water from the washhouse, and in the gutter, if he wants to, Tommy is allowed to float his little wooden boat. It rushes along very swiftly, round the bend, down by the side of the wall, under a bridge he has built with his bricks, out again, and then stops suddenly where the gutter runs into a hole in the wall, because it is just too big to get through.

It is quite fun playing boats in the yard, but sometimes it gets a bit monotonous, and then Tommy runs out of the front door, just as he is without his cap, and down the street that leads to the river. He is allowed to go to the river quite alone because his mother says he is old enough to be trusted.

It is lovely by the river, and when the tide is low you can go down the slippery steps and creep out to the very edge of the water; and there, instead of a soapy gutter with a little bridge and a little boat, the great Thames goes flinging itself along, and a monster bridge, called Tower Bridge, rises up like a huge castle to take the people and cars

from one bank to the other; and you would never guess, unless you knew, that all of a minute, when a big vessel comes along, the mighty roadway can rear itself up by its chains to let it pass through, and all the people, and all the cars, and everything else that wants to get across has to wait patiently until the road settles itself again.

If you stand on a certain spot on the bank you can see the Tower of London through the opening of the bridge peeping at you with its old, old face from the other side of the river. Tommy is rather glad that it lives on the other side of the river because, although funnily dressed gentlemen, called "Beefeaters," who look after it, have quite gentle ways, the tower looks rather stern, as if it could grab at people if they came too close. Of course, Tommy knows it wouldn't really grab, but it is sometimes nice to feel the river runs between it and his own home.

And then there are the boats—families of boats, just like families of people. Some of the families have high voices and some have low; but they are all very loud. Just before they get to the bridge they call out "Coming!", and when they have passed through they say, "Thank you!" and before you can say "Good-bye" they are gone, and you know which family they belong to because of their voices.

It is grand to watch the big boats pass down the Thames, for somewhere, not so very far off, the river grows wider and wider until it sinks itself in the sea. One day, Tommy says, he will be the man who makes the boats speak, and then he will go puffing along with the tide, down and out and out and away and away, to the countries where foreign people live, and bring back a real live parrot with him to put in the window in place of the stuffed bird.

Many Styles in both high and low shoes.

Here are shoes built for miles and miles of scampering footsteps! Shoes so well constructed that they stand all the strains of riotous, care-free play—due to many hidden virtues in the patented Acrobat process.

In these flexible, yielding shoes youngsters are lithe, graceful, utterly unconscious of their feet. Be sure to select your children's shoes from the attractive styles shown by Acrobat dealers.

SHAFT-PIERCE SHOE CO. 593 Third Street, Fairbault, Minn. Makers of Children's Good Shoes for 36 Years.

The Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor: My father showed me the nice letter from Snubs; I like this language very much, and therefore my father says to me to begin to correspond at once, in order to get dear friends all over the earth.

In one of the last Mail Bags a girl wrote of a doll collection; I find this a splendid idea! Who might change dolls with a little Hamburg girl?

I am nearly 12 years and am visiting Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hamburg, since 4 years, and have become an usher. My father helped me to write this letter.

With heaps of love, Reinhard L. (If you go to the Press Exhibition at Cologne, you may see the pictures of the Snubs party, Reinhard—Ed.)

Châteaufort, France Dear Editor: I read in the Mail Bag about a little girl in Ohio who wanted to correspond with a little American girl in Greece, and I wrote to her right away.

We corresponded for a year. She was going to make a long journey to Europe and visit me in Greece. I was not going to be in Greece during the summer for it is much too hot. Instead, we were going to France for the summer. So I wrote to her and told her not to go to Greece but to go to France, and she did.

We are together now and she is the dearest little girl friend I have had yet. If it had not been for the Mail Bag I would not have known her. Her name is Patty. She has been here with us for a week and is leaving today, to my great sorrow, to travel some more.

I do not know how to thank you enough for bringing us together.

(That certainly was an interesting meeting, Lois! Thank you for telling us about it—Ed.)

Cheadle, Staffordshire, England Dear Editor: We are so glad there is another Milly-Molly-Moo story. We like her best of all. Once we went out in the night like Little Cat enjoying the beauties of nature. We went to some fireworks. We love Little Cat too. I am 5 years old. Love from Peter A.

New Orleans, Louisiana Dear Editor: Please forward this to Freddy, in Belgium. Wil, 3, hear again from Billy Bear, 2, Ant and the Grasshopper? We saw Mr. Scroggins very much. I saw Tom Mix in "The Circus Ace" last week; it was fine. A big circus is coming here real soon, so we were so glad Mr. Scroggins was going to a circus.

We have just made the Jolly Wood Choppers as the picture showed, and it works fine. My brother, 7 years old, is out now helping several of his friends make one for themselves.

Thank you for all the pictures and stories. We like to make all the toys. We made the cork doll too.

(How many other boys and girls have made the Jolly Wood Choppers?—Ed.)

Cheshunt, Herts, England Dear Editor: I am at a boarding school in Cheshunt, Herts. We have a lovely garden, with hollyhocks, roses and lilies, where we have some of our lessons. Last Sunday some of us slept in the garden. There were some owls near-by and when one began to hoot, another seemed to answer it. I am in the upper second at school, and we have cricket every Thursday and tennis on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Our form went to the Tower of London one day. There were rooms

full of armor and knights on horseback in armor. We saw the crown jewels and also a very old portcullis, which was let down in 1923, to see whether it would work.

I like the Monitor very much, especially Snubs, Waddles and The Children's Page. We go up to the Christian Science Sunday School in London every Sunday in a car.

I am 11 years old, and I would like to hear from a little girl of my own age in Canada, because my mother once lived in Canada.

Betty F. Venice, California

Dear Editor: I enjoy the Mail Bag so much that I would like to be a Mail Bagger myself.

I live in Venice-by-the-sea where it is pleasant all the year around. We have canals like the Venice in Italy, and they are very pretty. It is too bad, but they are to be filled in to make streets.

On clear days we can see Catalina Island, which is about 26 miles out in the Pacific Ocean. There are beautiful flying fish at Catalina that look like bluebirds. While there, one can also take a ride in the glass-bottomed boat, and looking down through the glass, one can see fish and beautiful marine gardens.

My grandmother has a big yellow cat named Jerry. He has a house of his own, which my grandfather built for him. It is in an old big tree and has a ladder leading up to it, and he is so big that it is quite funny to see him trying to scramble up his ladder.

I used to live in China when I was a baby, and both my cousins were born there. I don't remember it at all, so I would like very much to have some little girl in China write to me, or anybody else who would care to.

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade at school. School is so interesting to me that I will be quite glad when vacation is over.

I enjoy all outdoor sports and especially swimming. I love to read and my favorite books are "Boys and Girls from Dickens" and "Little Women" and "My Bookhouse."

Anne J. The following would like to receive letters: Leo S., New Lenox, Ill. (Grades 8, 9), Deer Lodge, Mont.—from Germany. Elaine W. (8), Oklahoma City, Okla. Betty C. (9), San Luis Obispo, Cal. Thelma S. (9), Uvalde, Texas—from France. Bernice O. (10), Dallas, Texas. Violet R. (11), Tabiona, Utah. Jewel R. Cleveland, Ohio—interested in stamps.

Answering Letters If you want your letter to be published make it interesting. Write about your home, your country, your hobbies, etc., and the things in the paper which particularly interest you. Your letter is your contribution to the Monitor. Let it be the best you can do.

Welcome Voices TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There's a name for every creature, Every flower, every tree; For the shrubs, the bees and birds, And there's one for you and me.

And our fathers and our mothers Call us home for food and rest. Sisters, brothers, too, are calling Us, to join their games with zest.

Wonder if there might be someone Specially calling shrub and tree Lark and lamb to food and shelter, And to games rejoicing?

So that birds may sing and flutter Trees stand fresh and straight and grand. And the flowers sway and curtsy, In the charming sun-bathed land.

—Author unknown. Translated from the German by E. M. CORDESEN.

Never before such a
wealth of "right reading"

Planned
to meet the
needs of the
child



What children read is one of the most powerful factors in shaping their characters.

The wrong sort of reading leaves unfortunate impressions, but the right sort stimulates—strengthens—builds! The real difficulty in the past for parents has been—where is the right sort of reading to be found?

Seven years ago this same problem confronted Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller, a graduate of Smith College, and an affectionate mother, and she solved it in a most natural and simple way.

Children's books from all the interesting countries of the world were read, studied and classified. Each book, story and poem was put to three definite tests: First: Has this story literary merit? Second: Will it interest the child? Third: Will what it adds to his life be for his good?

"Right Reading for Children," written by Mrs. Miller herself, and sent to anyone upon request, gives an immense

amount of information about the value of the right kind of reading for children. Write for this book today.

Women who wish to earn substantial incomes

The Book House has grown so rapidly during the last three years that more representatives are needed at once. While Mrs. Miller's work is conveyed to children through the medium of books, the work is not book-selling as it is commonly known. All representatives spend their full time in Book House service. They earn from \$3000 to \$6000 per year. If you are over twenty-five years of age and are interested in increasing your income, please write or call at once. Branch offices in many principal cities offer opportunity for advancement.

The BOOK HOUSE for CHILDREN

Address Dept. 63-C, P. M. 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Topsy Kat Finds It Perfectly Simple

IT WAS a wet afternoon, and Mrs. Topsy Kat sat on the window sill, watching the rain trickle down the window. When she wasn't watching the rain, she was watching the birds taking baths in the pools outside, and thinking that her own method of bathing was much preferable.

Presently she began to think of something else. Then she looked toward the dining-room door, which was slightly open, and whispered to herself, "First turn to the right, then to the left and upstairs. After that, to the left, then to the right again—a big jump, and I'm there. It would be quite simple. I wonder why I never thought of it before!"

Mrs. Topsy Kat jumped off the window sill, and walked very sedately to the door, waving her tail. She rushed the door open and disappeared.

But presently she came back, and settled herself in the middle of the rug, saying, "Yes, it will be much better to wait till tea time. I'd better have a good drink first."

So she gave herself a bath, and then settled in her favorite attitude by the fire, curled in a little black ring, and with one paw over her nose. Half an hour later tea arrived, and Mrs. Topsy Kat woke up to ask for a saucer of milk.

She was just settling for another dose when she remembered the very important thing she had on hand. So she got up and walked out of the room just as quietly as possible, so that no one would notice.

She took the first turn to the right, and then the first turn to the left. This brought her to the bottom of

the stairs, up which she scampered as though she were being chased. Once more she turned to the left, then to the right again, and into her mistress's bedroom.

The first thing Mrs. Topsy Kat saw on her right when she got into the room was a wardrobe, and what she wanted to do was to climb to the top of that wardrobe and spend the night there! Not that her cushion down stairs was not comfortable, nor that she might not sleep under the oven where it was warm, if she wished. No, Mrs. Topsy Kat had nothing to complain of. She merely wanted to sleep on top of the wardrobe for a change.

"For, after all," said Mrs. Topsy Kat to herself, as she looked for a way to climb up, "a change is as good as a feast—though I don't think it's quite the right quotation."

Straight in front of her Mrs. Topsy Kat saw a chair, and by the chair, nearly touching the wardrobe, was a chest of drawers.

Mrs. Topsy Kat sat and considered them, and waved her tail to and fro, and thought hard.

Presently she jumped onto the chair, and then onto the chest of drawers. She got ready to spring from there to the top of the wardrobe, and thought that if she slipped she would know for certain whether or not it was true that a cat always falls on its feet. But just then she heard steps on the stairs.

So she jumped down quickly and hid under the bed until someone had been in the room and out again. But as she was creeping out the someone came back again, and this time she had to hide on the floor between the drawers and the wardrobe.

"Well, the third time always does it," said Mrs. Topsy Kat to herself, and again she poked her black nose and whiskers out into the room.

It did! She jumped onto the chair, then to the drawers, and finally gave a mighty spring, and, clinging by her front paws to the edge of the wardrobe, she managed to climb up.

"I'm afraid I've made rather a lot of scratches," she said, "but probably being near the top they won't matter."

She was so pleased with herself that she purred and purred and purred. But suddenly she thought, "I must calm myself, or people will hear me." So by degrees she slowed her purr down till it sounded like a little rumble in her throat. Then she lay down and felt so happy and comfortable that she fell asleep. When she awoke some time later she thought it must be morning, and was surprised to find her mistress was only just coming to bed.

Mrs. Topsy Kat was about to mew to her when she remembered that it would never do, so she curled up and went to sleep again.

When next she woke it was 6 o'clock, and forgetting she was not in her own bed, she stood up, stretched, and gave a little purr.

A voice came from the bed, "Topsy, where are you?"

Being polite, Mrs. Topsy Kat felt obliged to mew an answer, and her mistress found her and carried her downstairs.

"No, I'm not one for sleeping in strange places," she said to Mrs. Fox Terrier the next day. "Give me my own bed and my own saucer, and I can be perfectly content!"

STEEL RICE
AND OUTPUT
SHOW GAINSPittsburgh Operating Rate
Advances in Reverse of
Chicago Trend

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—There continues to be improvement in all major phases of the steel industry, in production, volume of sales and in prices. The outlook for the second half of the year to be as active as the first half, which indicates that many production records will have been broken. In some cases new buying has lagged since consumers are already under contract for their fourth quarter needs, yet because of the many large projects taking shape and much hand-to-mouth purchasing the final volume of sales is increasing.

Cold-rolled steel has been marked up \$2 a ton to 2.25 a pound for cold-finished bars and sheeting, and 2.50 for cold-rolled strips. On the other hand the producers of sheets which announced high prices for the fourth quarter have been rather slow in actually imposing those quotations, but probably will be more inclined to do this after Labor Day.

An interesting development has been the marked gain in the operating rate in the Pittsburgh district while production at Chicago has fallen off. The relative business of the two districts is now just the opposite of what has prevailed since the war. Pittsburgh makers are averaging 85 per cent of capacity compared with 75 per cent for Chicago.

Pittsburgh makers have obtained large orders for steel pipe for oil and gas lines, steel plates and shapes for river bridges and tin plate for can companies. The Chicago price has been cut down considerably by the slackening of the rail mills which have about filled their orders.

Sheet Demand High
A good illustration of the brisk business in steel were the figures for July issued by the independent producers of steel. In their district the sales for last month were at 102 per cent of producing capacity whereas the actual production was 92 per cent. A considerable number of orders attributed these large sales to the impending higher prices for the fourth quarter, but it is more likely that they are inclined to believe they represent actual needs in sight.

The purchasing of pig iron continues active. The center of activity has shifted to New England where about 15,000 tons were placed under contract during last week.

Over a considerable period of time Cleveland has been the most active seller, having disposed of 250,000 tons in the last four months. Cleveland sales have been advanced \$1 a ton, and a rise is imminent at Chicago. The valley district is expected to experience a moderate demand for a stiffer tone farther west. The East will probably see higher prices in time, but no Buffalo district is much having raised their minimum \$10 a ton to \$15.50, furnace.

Effective Friday the price of Birmingham pig iron was advanced \$1 a ton to \$16.25 as a reflection of higher prices in the middle West, since much iron from that district goes to St. Louis and Chicago. The Pittsburgh district is eastern Pennsylvania, in which the price, though nominally unchanged at \$15.50, furnace, is actually being raised in competition with other districts.

Structural and Railroad Steel
Business in fabricated structural steel is larger than average in volume, weekly sales having been 45,000 tons on the average during the last several weeks. Negotiations are in the active stage for the construction of several sections of the New York subway. A new office building in New York will be the tallest building in the world, will require 17,000 tons of steel and the inquiry for the steel may come any day.

Demand from the railroads is slightly improved, particularly for rolling stock. The price of coke has advanced 50 cents a ton to \$12.50 in Connellsville, and this is another development which contributes to the strength of pig iron quotations.

Lead and zinc have been the most active among the nonferrous metals. The first important price change since July 3 took place when the American Smelting and Refining Company advanced the price \$2 a ton to 6.30 a pound. New York, the middle western quotations having improved a similar amount to a new high of 6.10 a pound. East St. Louis. Lead buying has been the most active since early March.

In the first two days of the week 1,000 tons of tin were sold in this country. Prices held well until late in the week when they receded 1/4 cent a pound for spot delivery, far distant futures selling lower at 45 1/2 c.

Copper sales were only half those for each of the two preceding weeks. Prices were firm to firm at 45 1/2 c.

Zinc was more active, sales being again normal after several weeks of dullness. The price is firm at 6 1/4 c.

East St. Louis.

BARNARD POSITION BETTER

The balance sheet position of the Barnard Corporation as of June 30 showed good improvement from the close of 1927, though net profits for the first half of 1928 were only 10 cents a share, less than the 1927 figure of 12 cents. The principal reason for the improvement was a reduction in bank loans and an increase in cash. The result was a betterment in the working capital position of nearly \$3,000,000.

WESTERN RAIL RATES

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—While the railroads of the United States as a whole earned in 1927 a return of 4.49 per cent on property investment, road which have over three-quarters of their mileage in western trunk line territory earned only 2.57 per cent investment, and the highest return earned by these western trunk line roads in the last seven years was 3.20 per cent in 1925 when the Interstate Commerce Commission by western trunk lines, in support of a plea for revision of their class rate structure.

BIG EQUIPMENT ORDER

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The largest order for motive power placed so far this year has just been placed by the New York Central Railroad to the American Locomotive Co. It covers construction of 15,000-gallon tenders and five additional 15,000-gallon tenders at an expenditure of approximately \$5,400,000.

BALTIMORE & OHIO NET

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad reports July net operating income of \$2,607,145, compared with \$2,687,106 last year, and \$2,561,135 for the first seven months, compared with \$2,545,275 for the like period last year.

ATLANTIC ROAD INCOME

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Atlantic, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad reports net operating income for July of \$1,024,024, compared with \$1,067,262 in July last year, and for the first seven months, \$7,100,225, compared with \$7,135,353 for the like period of last year.

GREAT NORTHERN REPORT

The Great Northern Railway reports July net operating income of \$2,607,145, compared with \$2,687,106 last year, and \$2,561,135 for the first seven months, compared with \$2,545,275 for the like period of last year.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

N. Y. BONDS

CHICAGO

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

100 Aetna Rubber 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

100 Akron Rubber 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

100 Aetna Rubber 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

100 Akron Rubber 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

100 Am. Ry. & P. 100 100 100

Intercollegiate, Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS JACOBS VS. MISS H. W. WILLS

California Stars in Women's Tennis Final at Forest Hills

SPRINGFIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Helen M. Jacobs, the two young Californians, who are now at the top of United States tennis, contest for the supremacy in the final round of the United States women's singles championship on the Forest Hills Stadium courts. They came through their semifinal round matches on Saturday in straight sets, with the champion of England, France and the United States having no difficulty, but the other Californian displaying much the better tennis.

Miss Wills encountered Miss Edith A. Cross, the newest candidate for stellar honors from the vicinity of San Francisco, and defeated her, 6-0, 6-1, while Miss Jacobs had the many-time champion, Miss Franklin J. Hall, for her opponent, and disposed of her, 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Wills is also a finalist in the doubles, with Mrs. George W. Wightman as her partner, having defeated the junior team, Miss Virginia Parsons of Boston and Miss Evelyn Parsons of Palo Alto, 6-0, 6-1, and 6-0, 6-0, and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Sunday afternoon, 6-0, 6-2.

Double Surprise
But Miss Cross and her partner, Mrs. L. A. Harper, furnished a surprise result in the doubles, when they defeated Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, the second seeded team, in the semifinals, 6-3, 6-2, after having disposed of the Cincinnati pair, Miss Clara Louise Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman, on Saturday, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Jacobs, in her victory over Mrs. Mallory, while she lacked the control of the many-time champion, was far more active than her opponent, and her powerful stroking kept Mrs. Mallory on the defensive. Neither displayed great activity at the net, though the Santa Barbara girl made many volleys than her opponent, with considerable success.

Service counted for little, though Miss Jacobs scored three aces in the course of the match. Breaks through service, however, were frequent, there being six in the eight games of the first set, and seven in the second. Mrs. Mallory was particularly weak in this respect, not winning one of her service games until the eighth game of the second set and taking only two in her total of 10. In spite of this handicap, she was twice at set point in the second set, and won the match, which was scored 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Mallory broke through for the first and third games of the match, to lead at 2-1, but a long dudge game went to Miss Jacobs on the fifth to give her the lead, and her placements and hard driving have been the key to her success. This continued into the second set, until Miss Jacobs was within a point of taking the third game, when an unforced error by the careful play of the former champion, enabled Mrs. Mallory to capture three service games, and two more to the list, with a pair of double faults contributing to the total. In the next Mrs. Mallory broke through for the fourth game, and the match was a quartet of hard-hit drives by Mrs. Jacobs, two resulting in forced errors by Mrs. Mallory and the other two forcing her to play on the edge of her chances, and Miss Jacobs ran out the match with two placements after dudge had been called in the twelfth game.

Miss Jacobs was an aggressor all the way, and her earned points in both sets were much more in number than those of the elder star, the exact figures being 27 to 15, while her total points were 69 to 49.

Both Miss Cross and Miss Wills were playing conservatively all the way, the champion evidently holding back while Miss Cross was not trying to force the net, as she has done in previous matches. The play of Miss Cross so strongly toward the champion, as the earned points were even in each set, and the drive of the Santa Barbara girl was fully as powerful as that of Miss Wills, except for an occasional flash of the fore-hand of Miss Wills which so much has been noted. Even then, Miss Cross frequently sent it back without difficulty, and this caused some of her own errors.

The greatest interest of the doubles arose from the performance of little Miss Evelyn Parsons, who stood up against the play of the champion and Mrs. Wightman with brilliancy, and whose play was to a large extent responsible for their defeat. Finally, the elder pair shifted their attack to Miss Rice, and this gave them an easier task in the second set.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Semifinal Round
Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Miss Franklin J. Hall, New York, 6-0, 6-1.

DOUBLES—Third Round
Miss Helen N. Wills and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Mrs. Virginia Parsons of Boston and Miss Evelyn Parsons of Palo Alto, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Penelope W. Anderson defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper and Miss Edith A. Cross, 6-0, 6-2.

Semifinal Round
Miss Helen N. Wills and Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Miss Edith A. Cross defeated Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss Helen M. Jacobs, 6-3, 6-2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Hollywood won 100-70.
Sacramento 26-21.
San Francisco 26-21.
Oakland 26-21.
Mission 26-21.
Los Angeles 26-21.
Portland 26-21.
Seattle 26-21.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Seattle 3, Los Angeles 1.
Hollywood 4, Sacramento 3.
Portland 4, San Francisco 3 (13 innings).
Mission 3, Oakland 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Los Angeles 3, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 10, Sacramento 7.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 6, Portland 4.
Oakland 4, Mission 3.
Oakland 8, Mission 0.

ONE GAME ONLY FOR TEAM
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania freshmen football team will play only one game this season. The yearling players will devote their attention to working with the varsity and learning the varsity system for their sophomore and later years. The freshmen will play their one game against Cornell University on Nov. 10.

Lott Wins Singles and Doubles Honor

Beats Van Ryn in Five Sets and Pairs With Doe for Victory

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, member of the Davis Cup team, as well as third ranking player, was the victor in the two finals of the twelfth annual invitation tennis tournament at the Casino here Saturday afternoon.

In both cases Lott does the robes worn last year by his fellow Davis Cup player, William T. Tilden 2d. In the singles match, Lott, of Orange, N. J., in the singles in five sets, 2-6, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0, and with John H. Doe of Santa Monica, Calif., in the doubles, 6-0, 6-0, and with John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., in straight sets, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Lott's victory over Van Ryn was a display of the most erratic tennis ever seen in the finals of this classic affair. Twenty breaks through service, six games of love and only seven in the entire match carried to deuce, 11th numberless errors, featured the match. In the opening set Lott took his first set when he broke Van Ryn's serve, and in the second set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the third set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the fourth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the fifth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again.

Lott, in the fourth and fifth sets, played with tennis of a brand that is seldom seen. After breaking Van Ryn's first service and dropping into a double fault, Lott broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the second set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the third set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the fourth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the fifth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again.

He ran off the last five games of the match, and in the sixth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the seventh set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the eighth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the ninth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again, and in the tenth set he broke Van Ryn's serve again.

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Final
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., 2-6, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Final
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doe, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

N. Y. LAD WINS BOY'S AMATEUR GOLF TITLE
FORMER, Eng. (AP)—Stewart Schell, youthful New York golfer, won the boy's amateur championship of England Saturday, defeating Archie Dobbie, young Scotch player, in a final 36-hole match, 6 and 5.

The match was played on the 18th hole, where Schell was 4 up, the game appeared to be a one-sided affair. Dobbie playing shakily against the American boy's play, Schell was 4 up, the game appeared to be a one-sided affair. Dobbie playing shakily against the American boy's play, Schell was 4 up, the game appeared to be a one-sided affair.

DOUBLES WINNERS DECIDED IN SHOOT
VANDALIA, O. (AP)—A Centerville club won the doubles championship of the American Amateur Golf Association here Saturday by breaking 166 targets in the American Amateur Golf Association match.

Frank Troch, Portland, Ore., won the Class A doubles title in a shoot-out on the 18th hole, where he was 2 up, the game appeared to be a one-sided affair. Dobbie playing shakily against the American boy's play, Schell was 4 up, the game appeared to be a one-sided affair.

Mrs. George J. Wheeler, Troy, N. Y., won the women's doubles championship of the American Amateur Golf Association here Saturday by breaking 166 targets in the American Amateur Golf Association match.

NEW BEDFORD WINS 4 TO 2
PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The New Bedford soccer team defeated the Providence team 4 to 2, in an exhibition game, Sunday, used as a warm-up for the opening of the American Soccer League season next Saturday.

EIGHT SEEDED TEAMS IN U. S. DOUBLES TENNIS DRAW
The Australian doubles teams of Gerald L. Patterson and J. B. Hawkes placed favorably in the draw for the forty-seventh United States lawn tennis doubles championship tournament which opens on the courts at the Longwood Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., on Monday afternoon.

The Australians were placed in the lower bracket and, barring upsets, should reach the final at the expense of the American teams seeded in the upper half.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, and John H. Doe of Santa Monica, Calif., were seeded to be the strongest American team entered, were top seeded in the upper half. The other teams in that bracket were seeded in the lower half.

The French team of Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon were top seeded in the lower half and with them were the American teams of Van Ryn and Allison, and of Chapin and Anderson.

The tournament has a stronger international tinge than usual, for there are four French pairs, three pairs of Americans, two British, and one from Canada, Cuba, and Mexico entered.

During the week five different tournaments will be completed. The mixed doubles play will start on Wednesday, and the women's doubles play will start on Thursday.

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS DRAW—First Round
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doe, Santa Monica, Calif., vs. H. H. Hyde and Amos Wilder, Hartford, Conn.

DOLPH REGAINS WESTERN TITLE

Defeats A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

CHICAGO—After a year's interval, Frank Dolph of the Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., is again champion of the Western Golf Association. He came through what was declared the finest field ever entered in the history of the association, and in the final Saturday in business-like fashion from A. L. Novotny of the Edgewood Valley Country Club, Chicago, in straight sets, 4 and 3.

Dolph hewed a formidable path to the championship in the qualifying round he was well up among the leaders with 151, though 10 strokes behind the medalist. In the first round he defeated C. J. Williams of the Bob O'Link Golf Club, where the tournament was held, by the score of 4 and 3.

In the second round he defeated C. M. Fish of Joliet, C. C. 3 and 2. These matches were at 18 holes. In the third, at 36 holes, he put out a clutch of Glen View Club 4 and 3, and in the semifinal, triumphed over Charles Evans Jr. of the Edgewood Valley Country Club, Chicago, in straight sets, 4 and 3.

Plays Better Golf
Dolph played far better golf in the title match than he did against Evans. His fine approaches and good putts beat Novotny's longer driving. He made 22 of the 32 holes in par. He played a straight line, and he hit the ball with a slight falling away at the left and a bridge path in the back. An over-approach finds a gravel pit some thirty feet below the green, which is out of bounds.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY
LONDON, Eng. (AP)—Scheduled league football matches played Saturday in the British Isles resulted as follows:
ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division—Birmingham 4, Manchester City 1; Bolton Wanderers 2, Everton 3; Burnley 3, Sunderland 1; Derby County 1, Huddersfield 1; Leeds United 4, Aston Villa 1; Liverpool 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Newcastle United 1, Cardiff City 1; Portsmouth 1, Huddersfield 1; Southampton 1, Huddersfield 1; West Ham United 1, Sheffield United 1.

Two Highspots
Two of the highspots of the match came on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth holes. The former, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron, and the latter, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron, and the latter, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron.

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round
Frank Dolph, Alderwood C. C., defeated A. L. Novotny, Edgewood Valley Country Club, 4 and 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis won 100-70.
Minneapolis 26-21.
Kansas City 26-21.
St. Paul 26-21.
Toledo 26-21.
Columbus 26-21.
Louisville 26-21.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Kansas City 3, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 4, Toledo 3.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Toledo 3, Minneapolis 1.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Birmingham won 100-70.
Little Rock 26-21.
Memphis 26-21.
Chattanooga 26-21.
Mobile 26-21.
Atlanta 26-21.

RESULTS SATURDAY
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 1.
Atlanta 4, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 3.
Mobile 6, Chattanooga 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 2.
Atlanta 5, Birmingham 3.
Birmingham 6, Mobile 3.

MISS MCGARY STARS
WAWASEE, Ind. (AP)—The annual Indiana-Kentucky Amateur Athletic Union tennis tournament, which has been held for the last three days came to a close Saturday afternoon with a galaxy of star swimmers competing in the closing events.

Miss Ethel McGary, Olympic star, representing the New York Women's Swimming Association, won the feature race of the meet, the women's 100-yard freestyle championship. Miss McGary also captured the 100-meter free-style for women. In one of the men's feature events, William Cannon of Cleveland captured the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 48.4s.

JUNIOR TEAM WELCOMED
WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Five thousand persons, including Mayor Michael J. Curran, welcomed the baseball team of Worcester Post No. 5, American Legion, when it returned to Worcester after its tour of the Eastern Junior baseball championship. The boys were taken to a restaurant, where a banquet was served at which Mayor Curran and others voiced the congratulations of the city.

BRAYES BU INFIELDER
OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Byrne E. James, for the last two years a member of the Omaha Club in the Western League, has been sold to the Boston Nationals by Omaha club manager, James A. second baseman, made one of the league all-star teams this year.

MOORE WINS OTTAWA SWIM
OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—By the Canadian Press—In the bridge-to-bridge swim staged here Saturday in connection with the Central Canada Exhibition in the Rideau Canal, Harry Moore of Montreal finished first. The distance was about 2 1/2 miles.

Holes Amateurs Will Play for 1928 Title

The amateur golf championship tournament of the United States will take place on the links of the Bryn Mawr Country Club, West Newton, Mass., Sept. 10 to 15. The par of this course is 72—35 out and 37 in. It is 3127 yards long on the outward nine holes, and 3500 yards on the home-ward holes, a total of 6647. That the golfers may have a good idea of each hole, the United States Golf Association is printing a sketch of each, together with its principal features.



With the great spirit of the New York Giants apparently pining out, the opening of this week's program of games in the National League finds the St. Louis Cardinals again holding the upper hand and looking more like ceding champions than ever before. However, their record is not as good as it looks, for they have been very successful in the lead by taking three straight games against the last-place Phillies, while the Giants have been losing and losing three out of four to Pittsburgh. The Cardinals now face a long series of matches against the Giants, who have been very successful in the lead by taking three straight games against the last-place Phillies, while the Giants have been losing and losing three out of four to Pittsburgh.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY
LONDON, Eng. (AP)—Scheduled league football matches played Saturday in the British Isles resulted as follows:
ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division—Birmingham 4, Manchester City 1; Bolton Wanderers 2, Everton 3; Burnley 3, Sunderland 1; Derby County 1, Huddersfield 1; Leeds United 4, Aston Villa 1; Liverpool 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Newcastle United 1, Cardiff City 1; Portsmouth 1, Huddersfield 1; Southampton 1, Huddersfield 1; West Ham United 1, Sheffield United 1.

Two Highspots
Two of the highspots of the match came on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth holes. The former, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron, and the latter, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron, and the latter, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron.

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round
Frank Dolph, Alderwood C. C., defeated A. L. Novotny, Edgewood Valley Country Club, 4 and 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis won 100-70.
Minneapolis 26-21.
Kansas City 26-21.
St. Paul 26-21.
Toledo 26-21.
Columbus 26-21.
Louisville 26-21.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Kansas City 3, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 4, Toledo 3.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Toledo 3, Minneapolis 1.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Birmingham won 100-70.
Little Rock 26-21.
Memphis 26-21.
Chattanooga 26-21.
Mobile 26-21.
Atlanta 26-21.

RESULTS SATURDAY
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 1.
Atlanta 4, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 3.
Mobile 6, Chattanooga 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 2.
Atlanta 5, Birmingham 3.
Birmingham 6, Mobile 3.

MISS MCGARY STARS
WAWASEE, Ind. (AP)—The annual Indiana-Kentucky Amateur Athletic Union tennis tournament, which has been held for the last three days came to a close Saturday afternoon with a galaxy of star swimmers competing in the closing events.

Miss Ethel McGary, Olympic star, representing the New York Women's Swimming Association, won the feature race of the meet, the women's 100-yard freestyle championship. Miss McGary also captured the 100-meter free-style for women. In one of the men's feature events, William Cannon of Cleveland captured the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 48.4s.

JUNIOR TEAM WELCOMED
WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Five thousand persons, including Mayor Michael J. Curran, welcomed the baseball team of Worcester Post No. 5, American Legion, when it returned to Worcester after its tour of the Eastern Junior baseball championship. The boys were taken to a restaurant, where a banquet was served at which Mayor Curran and others voiced the congratulations of the city.

BRAYES BU INFIELDER
OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Byrne E. James, for the last two years a member of the Omaha Club in the Western League, has been sold to the Boston Nationals by Omaha club manager, James A. second baseman, made one of the league all-star teams this year.

MOORE WINS OTTAWA SWIM
OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—By the Canadian Press—In the bridge-to-bridge swim staged here Saturday in connection with the Central Canada Exhibition in the Rideau Canal, Harry Moore of Montreal finished first. The distance was about 2 1/2 miles.

GIANTS HOPE TO REGAIN THE LEAD

Now Face Eastern Clubs as Cardinals Meet Strong Western Teams

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The New York Giants, who have been losing and losing three out of four to Pittsburgh, the Cardinals now face a long series of matches against the Giants, who have been very successful in the lead by taking three straight games against the last-place Phillies, while the Giants have been losing and losing three out of four to Pittsburgh.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY
LONDON, Eng. (AP)—Scheduled league football matches played Saturday in the British Isles resulted as follows:
ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division—Birmingham 4, Manchester City 1; Bolton Wanderers 2, Everton 3; Burnley 3, Sunderland 1; Derby County 1, Huddersfield 1; Leeds United 4, Aston Villa 1; Liverpool 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Newcastle United 1, Cardiff City 1; Portsmouth 1, Huddersfield 1; Southampton 1, Huddersfield 1; West Ham United 1, Sheffield United 1.

Two Highspots
Two of the highspots of the match came on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth holes. The former, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron, and the latter, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron, and the latter, 45 yards, Dolph hit a 3-iron.

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round
Frank Dolph, Alderwood C. C., defeated A. L. Novotny, Edgewood Valley Country Club, 4 and 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis won 100-70.
Minneapolis 26-21.
Kansas City 26-21.
St. Paul 26-21.
Toledo 26-21.
Columbus 26-21.
Louisville 26-21.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Kansas City 3, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 4, Toledo 3.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Toledo 3, Minneapolis 1.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Birmingham won 100-70.
Little Rock 26-21.
Memphis 26-21.
Chattanooga 26-21.
Mobile 26-21.
Atlanta 26-21.

RESULTS SATURDAY
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 1.
Atlanta 4, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 3.
Mobile 6, Chattanooga 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 2.
Atlanta 5, Birmingham 3.
Birmingham 6, Mobile 3.

MISS MCGARY STARS
WAWASEE, Ind. (AP)—The annual Indiana-Kentucky Amateur Athletic Union tennis tournament, which has been held for the last three days came to a close Saturday afternoon with a galaxy of star swimmers competing in the closing events.

Miss Ethel McGary, Olympic star, representing the New York Women's Swimming Association, won the feature race of the meet, the women's 100-yard freestyle championship. Miss McGary also captured the 100-meter free-style for women. In one of the men's feature events, William Cannon of Cleveland captured the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 48.4s.

JUNIOR TEAM WELCOMED
WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Five thousand persons, including Mayor Michael J. Curran, welcomed the baseball team of Worcester Post No. 5, American Legion, when it returned to Worcester after its tour of the Eastern Junior baseball championship. The boys were taken to a restaurant, where a banquet was served at which Mayor Curran and others voiced the congratulations of the city.

BRAYES BU INFIELDER
OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Byrne E. James, for the last two years a member of the Omaha Club in the Western League, has been sold to the Boston Nationals by Omaha club manager, James A. second baseman, made one of the league all-star teams this year.

MOORE WINS OTTAWA SWIM
OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—By the Canadian Press—In the bridge-to-bridge swim staged here Saturday in connection with the Central Canada Exhibition in the Rideau Canal, Harry Moore of Montreal finished first. The distance was about 2 1/2 miles.

Tilden to Apply for Reinstatement

By the Associated Press

WILLIAM T. TILDEN 2d, barred from amateur tennis by a ruling of the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, said that he would apply for reinstatement at the September meeting of the committee. Tilden said he would break a valuable engagement to watch the national doubles tournament, which opens Monday at the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill, Mass.

German Puts Shot for World Record
BOCHUM, Ger. (AP)—Emil Hirschfeld, a German shotputter, who broke the world record for the event with a put of 16.45 meters on Sept. 7, 1928, said he would attempt to break the world record set by John C. Kuck of the United States in winning the Olympic championship. Kuck's record distance was 22 ft. 10 in.

Buffalo Swimmer Wins Toronto Race
TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Frank Pritchard, of Buffalo, won the senior men's two-mile swimming race in Humber Bay Saturday afternoon in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, with a time of 22m. 42.2s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 23m. 10.0s.

Kojac Sets World Record in Vienna
VIENNA, Austria (AP)—George H. Kojac, of New York, had a new world record in the 100-meter race, when he won the race in 1m. 10.0s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 1m. 11.0s.

Buffalo Swimmer Wins Toronto Race
TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Frank Pritchard, of Buffalo, won the senior men's two-mile swimming race in Humber Bay Saturday afternoon in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, with a time of 22m. 42.2s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 23m. 10.0s.

Kojac Sets World Record in Vienna
VIENNA, Austria (AP)—George H. Kojac, of New York, had a new world record in the 100-meter race, when he won the race in 1m. 10.0s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 1m. 11.0s.

Buffalo Swimmer Wins Toronto Race
TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Frank Pritchard, of Buffalo, won the senior men's two-mile swimming race in Humber Bay Saturday afternoon in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, with a time of 22m. 42.2s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 23m. 10.0s.

Kojac Sets World Record in Vienna
VIENNA, Austria (AP)—George H. Kojac, of New York, had a new world record in the 100-meter race, when he won the race in 1m. 10.0s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 1m. 11.0s.

Buffalo Swimmer Wins Toronto Race
TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Frank Pritchard, of Buffalo, won the senior men's two-mile swimming race in Humber Bay Saturday afternoon in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, with a time of 22m. 42.2s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 23m. 10.0s.

Kojac Sets World Record in Vienna
VIENNA, Austria (AP)—George H. Kojac, of New York, had a new world record in the 100-meter race, when he won the race in 1m. 10.0s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 1m. 11.0s.

Buffalo Swimmer Wins Toronto Race
TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Frank Pritchard, of Buffalo, won the senior men's two-mile swimming race in Humber Bay Saturday afternoon in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, with a time of 22m. 42.2s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 23m. 10.0s.

Kojac Sets World Record in Vienna
VIENNA, Austria (AP)—George H. Kojac, of New York, had a new world record in the 100-meter race, when he won the race in 1m. 10.0s. He was followed by George Ederle, of New York, with a time of 1m. 11.0s.

Buffalo Swimmer Wins Toronto Race</

Details of R. C. A. Answer to Trade Commission Given

Huge Combine, Charged With Monopoly, Claims Patent Pooling Necessary to Art

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A vigorous and complete disclaimer of practically all the charges leveled against them by the Federal Trade Commission is contained in the reply brief filed by the eight respondent corporations in the so-called "radio trust" case. The case is now in the hands of the commission, which has been asked by the respondents to dismiss it.

One by one, the respondents reply to the long list of charges in the brief filed nearly a month ago by Edward L. Smith, commission attorney, in opposition to the motion to dismiss. In his brief, Mr. Smith virtually indicated the alleged "radio trust" on 20 different counts, including charges of unfair business practices, violation of the Clayton Act, exorbitant prices and other points.

In addition he raised 15 objections to the cross-licensing agreements under which a giant patent pool has been created. The patent combine is represented by the Radio Corporation of America, which is one of the respondents, along with the General Electric Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, International Telephone Telegraph Company, United Fruit Company, and Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company.

The government counsel contended that these companies individually were in a position to conduct competitive businesses in the radio field, either in set and tube manufacture, communications or broadcasting. Instead, he charged, they chose to combine their patents and monopolize the entire field of radio, stifling all competition.

The reply brief of the eight respondent companies maintains that the counsel for the Trade Commission is not supported by the evidence in his assertion that the companies were potential competitors. Unable to compete because their patents overlapped, they joined their patents together as the only way that they might successfully develop the radio business, singly and collectively, the brief endeavors to show.

Art Creation Claimed
Instead of stifling radio, this combination of patents settled endless patent deadlocks and in fact led to the virtual creation and development of the radio art, as it is known today, according to the reply brief's contention.

"Competition between the respondents did not and could not lawfully exist with respect to modern tube technique," says the reply brief. "That is proved completely and circumstantially by the evidence of many witnesses. In fact, led to the virtual creation and development of the radio art, as it is known today, according to the reply brief's contention."

The "heart of modern radio"—the vacuum tube—was involved in such patent deadlocks that there was no one in the whole country who could lawfully make or sell or use one of the different tubes made and used by the respondents employs in its construction from 20 to 40 patents whose ownership is divided among the principal respondents.

This situation as to tubes was said to be duplicated "in every type of this patent deadlocks that there was no one in the whole country who could lawfully make or sell or use one of the different tubes made and used by the respondents employs in its construction from 20 to 40 patents whose ownership is divided among the principal respondents."

The "apparatus made under these patents," states the brief, "is the end apparatus that can be made to day. This is not merely the personal belief of the respondents. It is the belief of their competitors as well."

"Twenty-five of the strongest competitors of the Radio Corporation and its companies well financed, well equipped, with capable technical organizations and companies which turn out hundreds of thousands of receiving sets a year—also manufacture their sets under the same patents. They do this, not because they like to pay royalties, but because those are the sets the public is entitled to receive."

Then the brief goes on to discuss for more than 150 pages the former holdings of each company in the patent combine and to show that none had sufficient patents to engage in any branch of the radio industry alone. The cross-licensing is justified and the commission counsel's summary of them is refuted specifically.

Answer 20 Charges
Coming to Mr. Smith's 20 charges, said to "negative" the participation

of the respondents in the "radio trust" combine, the brief says: "The respondents are not in a position to conduct competitive businesses in the radio field, either in set and tube manufacture, communications or broadcasting. Instead, he charged, they chose to combine their patents and monopolize the entire field of radio, stifling all competition."

The brief goes on to discuss for more than 150 pages the former holdings of each company in the patent combine and to show that none had sufficient patents to engage in any branch of the radio industry alone. The cross-licensing is justified and the commission counsel's summary of them is refuted specifically.

Then the brief goes on to discuss for more than 150 pages the former holdings of each company in the patent combine and to show that none had sufficient patents to engage in any branch of the radio industry alone. The cross-licensing is justified and the commission counsel's summary of them is refuted specifically.

Then the brief goes on to discuss for more than 150 pages the former holdings of each company in the patent combine and to show that none had sufficient patents to engage in any branch of the radio industry alone. The cross-licensing is justified and the commission counsel's summary of them is refuted specifically.

Then the brief goes on to discuss for more than 150 pages the former holdings of each company in the patent combine and to show that none had sufficient patents to engage in any branch of the radio industry alone. The cross-licensing is justified and the commission counsel's summary of them is refuted specifically.

Then the brief goes on to discuss for more than 150 pages the former holdings of each company in the patent combine and to show that none had sufficient patents to engage in any branch of the radio industry alone. The cross-licensing is justified and the commission counsel's summary of them is refuted specifically.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-50m).

5:30 p. m.—Highway bulletin.

5:40 Stock market, business news.

5:50 Postponed wanted.

5:55 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert.

6:40 Sessions Chimes, new.

7 Big Brother Club, "Overture—The

thing of Normalcy."

7:30 Chelmsford Minstrels.

WEAF, "Around the Piano."

8:30 WEAF, "Parnassus, Overture."

Post and Peasant (Von Suppe);

Value Bluetie (Drigo); solo; Peer

Gynt Suite No. 1 (Grieg); Southern

Reverie (Bendix); solo; The

Love Dance Intermezzo from

"Madam Butterfly" (Giacchi); Ave

Maria (Gounod); Reconciliation

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

(song); popular fox-trot; Suzzette

12:55 "Visiting the Theater" with Claire

Crawford.

12:59 Baseball game.

1 Boston Information Service.

2:30 News.

2:35 Sessions Chimes.

3 Fenway Park: Boston vs. St. Louis.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield

6:35 p. m.—Weather; time.

6:40 M. A. C. Radio Forum.

6:52 Baseball results.

6:55 Boston's orchestra.

7:30 School Information Service talk.

7:35 WJZ, Riverside Hour: Spirit of

Progress March (Riehl); Jolly

Roberts (Suppe); That's the Mel-

ody (Fischer); In a Bird Story

(Lake); selections from Tales of

Hoffmann (Offenbach); Washington

Grays March (Grotfalus); Gypsy

Trail (Galloway); Happy Go Lucky

and the Circus (Cunha); Spirit of

Progress March (Rich).

9:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

10:30 WJZ, "Real Folks."

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

(Continued)

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.
The Leading Department Store on the Virginia Peninsula
Smart, Stylish Merchandise

The Broadway
Department Store
Exclusive Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions
Men's Furnishings
3007-9 Washington Avenue

NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
130 25th Street Phone 672-673

Merchandise of Un disputed
QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
Try Our Service
Gas—Accessories—Oil
PHONE 902 ROAD SERVICE

**THE W. S. CADWELL
HARDWARE COMPANY**
2506 Washington Avenue
Newport News, Va.
We render a builders' hardware service
of unusual merit. Try us.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2016 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop

Sellers of Better Hosiery
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
FAMOUS PHOENIX
and McALLUM CO. Makes
Also
Kaysers Silk and Rayon Underwear

ELLIOTT'S
Monarch Products
Groceries and Meats
169 BANK STREET

You'll Find Quality
and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under
"Newport News" next Monday

**Orapax Confectionery
and Delicatessen**
MONARCH GOODS
910 Orapax Ave. Phone 41440

**WRIGHT COAL and
WOOD COMPANY**
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

**WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST**
111 W. Freeman St. Phone 24548
Residence, 33815, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.
SHOES
839 Granby St., Southland Hotel Bldg.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND
HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe
Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Danby & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the
Entire Family

"Round the Radio Tonight"
Try our Sandwich Spreads
and a cold bottle of
Canada Dry

WESTEND MARKET
117 N. Robinson, Richmond
Bv'd. 512 Bv'd. 1400

FLORIST
JOHN L. RATCLIFFE
209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

SWOPES
Cleaning and Dyeing
3112 W. Cary 213 N. First
Blvd. 2593 Mad. 1193

HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
Rug Cleaning & Storage Co.
2816 W. BROAD Blvd. 17-W
Richmond, Va.
Large Rugs Cleaned 25c
STORAGE FREE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND

(Continued)

Styles for Men
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. MAIN ST.

Kuppenheimer
Clothes, Knox Hats,
Hoywood Shoes—and
Townfield Sport
Clothes for Women.

Select a Refined
GIFT
From
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties

2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces
a Specialty

Cakes, Pastries,
Breads
Beaten Biscuits
Mayonnaise, Salads
Croquettes
Bon Voyage Boxes
TEA ROOM

301 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
SARAH LEE KITCHEN
Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

**LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE
MOVING**

F. F. APT
218 N. Second
FLORIST Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blvd. 3340

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS.
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

ROANOKE
**HANCOCK-CLAY
COMPANY, Inc.**
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
You'll like shopping at Hancock's
—Roanoke's Most Modern
Department Store

Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious, Delicious
The Original
Michael Bread
Telephone 507, and our truck will
call at your door.

MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Nelson and Church Ave., S. E.

SPICES
NATURAL VANILLA
ESSENCE
ALBERTO ADAMS & CO.
THE HAGUE HOLLAND
SOLE BY
MRS. MARIE COHEN
106 W. Main Avenue Roanoke, Va.

VISIT
SPIGEL'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Eugene Permanent Wave
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1105-1114 Salem Ave. W.

FRIGIDAIRE
Electrical Refrigeration
H. C. BAKER CO., Inc.
29 FRANKLIN ROAD

ROANOKE
CYCLE COMPANY, Inc.
"Everything in Sporting Goods"
103 West Campbell Avenue

West Virginia
CHARLESTON
Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG
Parsons-Souders Co.
Greater Clarksburg's
Greater Store
for All the Family Now

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

PIGGY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES: 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

BRADSHAW-DIEHL COMPANY
Huntington's Newest and Most
Modern Department Store

GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
Men's Wear
841 FOURTH AVENUE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading
appear in this edition only. Rate 1/-
a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement
measuring three lines will call for at least two insertions. An application blank
and two copies of reference are required from those who advertise under a
Room to Let or Post Wanted heading.)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS
and earn \$25 to \$50 per week. Inquire
offer to those applying at once for our book
"Advertising Campaigns." DIXON INST.
TUTE OF ADVERTISING, Dept. 125, 105 Oxford
St., London, W. 1.

COOKERY LESSONS
LONDON—Cooking for the home taught by
the method in 3 days; also meatless
cooking. Individual attention. EM/AFV.
W. C. 2

CORSETTE
SPECIALITY—Corsettes, girdles, belts;
any style desired made to individual measure-
ment. DAME DEXTER, 108 Queens Road,
London, W.

DRESSMAKING
FRILLS and COATS—Good cut and style;
ladies' own materials made up if desired.
MILLER, London, W. C. 2

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS—BENEFITS
MARGARET GRIFFIN, 781, Mary Abbot's
Terrace, Kensington Rd., London, W. 14.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
COLLIERIES KELLY LTD. maintains an
employment bureau for short-hand typists and
general administrative help for both male and
female; typewriting, facsimile letters, 4 Wal-
brook, London, E. C. 4. CH/9255.

FLATS TO LET
LONDON—Unfurnished service suites in
well-appointed house. Moderate terms.
Write EARLE, 21 Penryn Road, S. W. 5.

FOR SALE
1920 20/30 "SUNBEAM" Special Saloon
Laurel—Reconditioned throughout and
re-chromed. Two tons of brown; done
about 20,000 miles; triples glass, latest
harker springs, trunk and oil suit cases,
new and halftone street engine starts
immediately and pulls sweetly under all
conditions. Laid down by owner.
Kensington, London, S. W. 1. Tel.: Sloane
3500.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/-
a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement
measuring three lines will call for at least two insertions. An application blank
and two copies of reference are required from those who advertise under a
Room to Let or Post Wanted heading.)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS
and earn \$25 to \$50 per week. Inquire
offer to those applying at once for our book
"Advertising Campaigns." DIXON INST.
TUTE OF ADVERTISING, Dept. 125, 105 Oxford
St., London, W. 1.

COOKERY LESSONS
LONDON—Cooking for the home taught by
the method in 3 days; also meatless
cooking. Individual attention. EM/AFV.
W. C. 2

CORSETTE
SPECIALITY—Corsettes, girdles, belts;
any style desired made to individual measure-
ment. DAME DEXTER, 108 Queens Road,
London, W.

DRESSMAKING
FRILLS and COATS—Good cut and style;
ladies' own materials made up if desired.
MILLER, London, W. C. 2

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS—BENEFITS
MARGARET GRIFFIN, 781, Mary Abbot's
Terrace, Kensington Rd., London, W. 14.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
COLLIERIES KELLY LTD. maintains an
employment bureau for short-hand typists and
general administrative help for both male and
female; typewriting, facsimile letters, 4 Wal-
brook, London, E. C. 4. CH/9255.

FLATS TO LET
LONDON—Unfurnished service suites in
well-appointed house. Moderate terms.
Write EARLE, 21 Penryn Road, S. W. 5.

FOR SALE
1920 20/30 "SUNBEAM" Special Saloon
Laurel—Reconditioned throughout and
re-chromed. Two tons of brown; done
about 20,000 miles; triples glass, latest
harker springs, trunk and oil suit cases,
new and halftone street engine starts
immediately and pulls sweetly under all
conditions. Laid down by owner.
Kensington, London, S. W. 1. Tel.: Sloane
3500.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,
W. C. 2.

ADDITION
THOROUGH education and home offered
by schoolmistress to one or two girls over
10 years of age; allowance toward board and
clothes included. Box K-1825, The Christian
Science Monitor, 2

England
LONDON
(Continued)

Herbert Entwistle
TAILOR
BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIES
Three-Piece Golf Suits
From 8 Guineas
Telephone
Mayfair 8187

12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
23 BUCKLEBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House—
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 8030

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by

Bradley & Perrins, Ltd.
who supply only the best and most
reliable goods at moderate prices. Gen-
eral, Fancy and Furnishing Drapers.
87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97 and 99 Har-
row Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

The National
Furniture Depositories,
Limited
REMOVAL CONTRACTORS
& STORES
Phone: 544-546 Kings Road
Ken. 0162 Chelsea, S. W. 10

Ladies' Hairdressing
Ertle & Sparks
Court Hairdressers
Permanent Waves
57 Brompton Road, S. W. 1
Kensington 2763

Craig's Court
RESTAURANT
Craig's Court, Whitehall S. W.
Charming room to let for lunch parties,
afternoon receptions, evening parties.
Accommodation for 20 to 100.
Lunch from 2/-
Dinner from 2/6

The Fifty Shilling
Economy With Efficiency
99, Oxford Street 110 Strand
64 RYE LANE, PECKHAM
Telephone: Gerrard 4872

A. MILLAR
ROBINSON
TAILOR
1 Kingly Street, Regent Street,
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1

Britannic
Carbon Company
Typewriter Ribbons,
Copying, Duplicating, Of-
fice, Printing, etc.
Phone City 2355
111, Strand, London, E. C. 4

ROYAL FRENCH
LAUNDRY
Tel. 55 Packington Road
Chiswick 1794 South Acton, W. 3
Established 1868

Richmond Lavender
Laundry
165 Hammersmith Road, W. 6
Telephone Riverside 1345

PEMBROKE HOUSE
LAUNDRY
22 & 24 Stanley Gds., Acton Vale
Tel. Chiswick 2520. Proprietress E. SANDERS
Special attention given to
Silks and Flannels

OLD CHINESE
PORCELAIN
FRANK E. PITHER
38 Mortimer St., W. 1

Burgess's Laundry
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
Phone: Park 7211
Depots: 103 Fortobello Rd., North Kens.
159 High St., Notting Hill Gate
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

Carlyle Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Kens. 1179
Established 70 Years

BUILDING—DECORATING
Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke St., W. C. 2 Tel. Regent 1560

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
Provision Merchants, etc.
Motor Delivery in London & District daily
89 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
Phone Western 0921

BRYDA,
FLOWERS AND FRUITS,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS
8 Chandos Court, Corner Canton Street
Westminster Telephone Victoria 9355

FAMILY GROCER
GOUGH ALLEN & Co.
89 Lower Sloane Street, S. W.
Agents for DIXON'S SOAP

COATS AND GOWNS
Day and Evening Wear
Alterations gladly undertaken
MISS BANHAM
30 GASPEN MEWS, Courtfield Gds., S. W. 3.

England
LONDON
(Continued)

THORPE HEAD CO.
(1923) Ltd.
COAL—COKE
We have Retail Depots all over London
to ensure prompt delivery of your London
orders. Special prices for truck
loads.
Prices on application
to chief order office.
Goods Way, London, N. W. 1.
Telephone North 1842 (3 lines)

SALAD OIL
New Season's Finest Quality
Tel. 110, 1/7 1/2 2/10 per bottle.
SALAD DRESSING
Crosse & Blackwell's 10d. & 1/4 1/2 per bottle.
NEW LAID EGGS
Direct from Suffolk Farms, arrivals daily.
Obtainable at:
Ambrose & Sons Stores
20 Stratford Rd., Kensington, W. 8
and at
Wrens Stores
18 Queens Rd., Baywater

MOTOR CARS
All makes of cars supplied for
cash and on deferred terms,
and guaranteed repurchase.
Cars for hire. Tours arranged.
THE GREEN PARK
MOTOR CO. Ltd.
110 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, Eng.
Grosvenor 2122

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a
Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by cor-
rect shoe fitting & Natural
Foot Form.
Expert Shoe Fitters
Coventry Shoe Co. Ltd.
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

Enoch Phillips, Ltd
GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
POULTERERS, GAME DEALERS
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
9 Sloane St., S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 5116
8 Symons St., Sloane Sq.
Phone Victoria 0365

FISH
ALL BRANDS PRODUCTS
T. H. CANTELL
Merchant Tailor
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)
Telephone City 8776

"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"
All Kinds of Home Furnishings
Gay, Useful and a Little "Different"
Made in our own Studios, or
Directly Imported by
THE WALBERSWICK
PEASANT POTTERY CO. Ltd.
12 Holland Street, Kensington, W. 8
(2 minutes from High Street Station)

The Orange Tree
94 New Bond St., W. 1
(Near Oxford St.)
Luncheon & Tea
Home-made cakes a
speciality.

HAIRDRESSERS
DAYMARD'S
80 & 82 Piccadilly
Near Sloane Sq., S. W. 1 Ken. 4590
PERMANENT WAVING
Potter & Moore's Mitham Lavender
Specialities stocked.
Telephone AMBASSADOR 9152

Jessie Bowman
Gowns, Hats, Lingerie
122 Baker Street, London, W. 1 (1st Floor)

KARAWAYS
Luncheon & Tea
Home-Made Cakes, Rolls, Scones and
Milk Bread a Speciality.
39 High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.
Langham 2446

MONITOR SHOE CO.
9 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8
For inexpensive Monitor "Kumfy"
ball joint fitting shoes, designed
to give extra width across the toes.
"EVE"
EXCLUSIVE DRESS AGENCY
FOR GENTLEMEN

LONDON—Balham
BOBBIES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving 2 gns. full head
(eugene). Shingling by experts 1/-.
Visiting. Early closing 1 o'clock Thurs-
days. Dependent Tooth Paste & Armand
Toilet Goods.
11A Station Parade, Balham, S. W. 12

J. F. GRIEVE
Confectioner, Stationer, Circulating
Library. Keen quotations for printing,
Newspaper & Magazine delivery.
Under personal supervision.
Phone Streatham 4384
287-288 HIGH RD., BALHAM, S. W. 17

LONDON—Chiswick
Cooked Meat Stores
H. MARRIOTT
Acton Lane
Chiswick Park Station, W. 4

England
LONDON—Ealing
Blaker's
DRAPERS, & S.
24-26, NORTHFIELD AVENUE, WEST EALING, W. 3
For Dependable Hosiery and Gloves
We invite Your Inspection
Reliability Our Keynote

LONDON—Finchley
A. H. SHARPE, Ltd.
2 Kings Parade, Finchley
Tel. Finchley 1081
NEEDLEWORK,
WOOL & GIFT SHOP
Dainty Handkerchiefs in Great Variety
Special Agents for
PATONS & BALDWIN WOOLS

LONDON—Hampstead
Oakwood Home Produce
College Crescent, Hampstead, N. W. 6
New laid eggs, chickens, direct from
farm. Home made jams, pickles, flow-
ers, fruit & vegetables. Gardens at-
tended to. Tel. Hampstead 7525.

LONDON—Herne Hill
OAKLEY & SON
High-Class Shoemakers
Agents for LOTUS & DELTA
BECTIVE and SWAN FOOTWEAR
309 Raiton Road, Herne Hill, S. E. 24
and 26 Richmond Hill, Richmond

DOROTHY DORNE
Gowns, Coats, Millinery
21 Norwood Road, S. E. 24
Tel. Brixton 4645

LONDON—Norwood
H. DAY & SONS Ltd.
FURNISHING
WAREHOUSING
REMOVING
Repairs and Renovations
537 Norwood Road. Tel. Streatham 1593

E. SIMMONS
Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker
and Confectioner
58 Knight's Hill, West Norwood
Also at 67 High St., Clapham, S. W. 4

JOHN PUGHE
DRAPER, MILLINER
and BLOUSE SPECIALIST
401 Norwood Road, West Norwood
Tel. 2370 Streatham

"Say it with 1 wavers"
SPENCER & SON
"F. T. D. A." Florists
Tulse Hill Sta. Approach, W. Norwood
Also Specialists in
SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, Etc. Etc.
Telephone: Streatham 4098

LUSCOMBE & GLASS, LTD.
CURTAIN & DRAPERY SPECIALISTS
LOOSE-COVERS, ETC.
1 The Broadway
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Telephone Streatham 3633

BOOT REPAIRS
E. Z. SPEARING
65 Park Road, Dulwich S. E. 21

LONDON—Upper Norwood
WILLIAMSON'S
The House of Quality
Most Attractive and Complete Stores
For Groceries & Provisions
of the highest quality.
Family Trade, Prompt Attention
Efficient Service
14 Westow Hill Phone Sydenham 2508

W. G. BAYSTON
14 Westow St., Upper Norwood, S. E. 19
Noted for highest quality.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Tel. Sydenham 2336

LONDON—Putney
IRONSIDE'S STORES
GROCERS and
PROVISION MERCHANTS.
59 and 59a High Street, Putnam
Telephone Putney 0620

LONDON—Southfields
W. SCOTT
Grocer & Provision Merchant
17 Replingham Rd., Southfields, S. W.

LONDON—Streatham
What a Wonderful Shop You Have!
So many say it, so you might remem-
ber when you want good style Sta-
tionery, Leather Goods, Books, Fountain
Pens or anything in Printing, Bookbind-
ing, Die Sinking or Engraving. We have
a fine library, too.

BUTLER'S
67 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM
London, S. W. 16

High Class Groceries
can be obtained from
COOPERS
178 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM
We are special agents for
Crosse & Blackwell's Products
Tel. Streatham 0512 Families waited upon
WOTTON & DEAN Ltd.
165 High Road, Streatham
Purveyors of this country's
Best brands of imported meat.
Telephone Streatham 0244

WOODFORD
Darrington's Stores
Grocers and
Provision Merchants
SALWAY HILL, Woodford Green
Telephone Woodford 451

Ireland
BELFAST
THOS. J. MAGEE
48 Royal Avenue, Belfast
TAILOR & OUTFITTER
OF DISTINCTION
Stephens & Bourke (Bel) Ltd.
FINEST QUALITY FOOTWEAR
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE
FAMILY
43 Donegal Place
28 Cornmarket

DUBLIN
Permanent Waving
PARFUMEURS
Hairdressers to Ladies and
Gentlemen
Maison Post Ltd.
24 St. Stephen's Green, N.
73 Grafton St., Dublin
And also 103-4 Grafton St.
(over Horton's) for gentlemen only
FORREST & SONS Ltd.
Specialists in
Irish Linen, Damask and Lace
100 Grafton Street
and 4, 5 and 9 Wicklow Street
DUBLIN
Telephone 4971

Two of Our Latest Specialities
The "Pentecost" High Pressure Cooker cooks
any food in a few minutes. The greatest time,
money and labour-saving invention of the day.
also
The New Model "Hoover"
Electric Cleaner
LAMBERT BRIEN & Co. Ltd.
64 Grafton Street

CONTOUR
Experts in
Ladies' Hosiery
Please Call
12 College Green, Dublin

COATS AND GOWNS
in the newest designs
and colourings at mod-
erate prices.
Switzers
Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

We specialise in Frocks
and Dresses for Misses and
CHILDREN
D. KELLETT, LTD.
GEORGES STREET, DUBLIN

Ray Lyatt
Specializes in design-
ing and making dis-
tinctive individual
FROCKS
for every occasion

Delightful
AUTUMN
TWEEDS
INSPECTION INVITED
IRISH COTTAGE INDUSTRIES Ltd.
6 Dawson Street, Dublin

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES
MAGNIFYING GLASSES
ELECTRIC HAND LAMPS
Sole Agents in Ireland for
CONTESSA-NETTEL CAMERAS
with BEST LENSES
Films Developed and Printed
12 Suffolk Street, DUBLIN

Watch, Clock and Jewellery
All makes of
Watches, Clocks and
Jewellery
Supplied
Established 1924
D. A. DORMER
Watchmaker and Jeweller
1a St. Frederick St. Dublin

SEALES
QUALITY
READY-FOR-SERVICE SUITS
from 5 gns.
27 WESTMORELAND STREET
"The Man's House"

LET US DO YOUR
TYPEWRITING WORK
MISS WATSON
33 KILDARE STREET
Phone: 6247

Furniture - Carpets - Curtains
ANDERSON, STANFORD
& RIDGEWAY, Ltd.
28-29 Grafton Street, Dublin
Carpet Cleaning, Removals, and Storage

SUITS
COSTUMES
Cleaned & Tailor Pressed
like new for 7/6
McKECHNIE LTD.
134 Stephens Green, 76 Angier St., Dublin

Household Ironmongery, Brushes,
Chandlery, Dixon's Soaps, Oils,
China and Glass, Moderate Prices
RYDER & SONS
13 Up. Baggot St., Dublin

For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN
Maguire & Gatchell, Ltd.
Dawson Street, Dublin
For Household Ironmongery

Table Glass Irish China
Two and Three-Piece Suits, Gowns,
Coats and Millinery. Rush orders
executed on the shortest notice.
Prices strictly moderate.
DAVIS & CO.
45 & 46 Grafton Street
Phone: 4906

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Britain's Drink Bill
Great Britain's annual drink bill
fell from £301,000,000 in 1926 to
£298,000,000 in 1927. The beer con-
sumption dropped by 400,000 bulk
barrels.

Detroit News: Elias Howe in-
vented the sewing machine, one
of his brothers invented the
spring bed and another the trust
bridge. When they were boys
not a clock in the house was safe.

Manchurian Union: It is figured
that in the twinkling of an eye an
auto traveling 50 miles an hour
goes 10 feet. Which is well to
bear in mind when exchanging
civilities while touring.

Women Voters
Women in Colorado voted for Pres-
ident of the United States in 1896,
the State having granted women suf-
frage in 1893.

AIRCRAFT PAYMENT PLAN
A London store has an airplane de-
partment where various types of air-
craft are sold on instalments of \$125
a month.

San Francisco Chronicle: Fame
comes slowly. A newspaper joke
usually is a year old before any-
body sells it to a joke magazine.

Rain Per Season
The natural scientists estimate
that 16,000,000 tons of water reach
the earth as rainfall every season.

Akron Beacon Journal: A waste
basket must exhibit a circular
letter that has crossed the coun-
try in a plane.

Texas and Cotton
Texas produces approximately 33
per cent of America's cotton and 18
per cent of the world crop.

Roanoke (Va.) Times: A writer
has told the story of the Civil
War in an 8100-word poem.
War is an awful thing.

Salton Sea
The Salton Sea basin in southern
California is 276 feet below sea level.

The Monitor Reader

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Where is the vote slacker fined?—Odds and Ends..... | 10 |
| 2. What were Martha Washington's household tasks?—Antiques Page..... | 10 |
| 3. What former outcast in the grain family is gaining prestige?—
Prohibition Fruitage..... | 10 |
| 4. How may petunias be kept blooming?—House and Garden Page..... | 10 |
| 5. What is the derivation of "persuade"?—Word a Day..... | 10 |
| 6. Is the influence of the political platform waning?—Editorial..... | 10 |
| 7. What trade, according to Byron, required no apprenticeship?—
Music Page..... | 10 |
| 8. In their treatment of men and things, how are America and Europe
said to differ?—Sayings..... | 10 |
| 9. How did prohibition affect real estate values?—Letter..... | 10 |
| 10. What indication is there that souvenir hunters are turning to
weightier matters?—Random Rambling..... | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Inspiration
Inspiration is the stimulus which
awakens the desire to live more
wisely, love more sincerely and grow
more spiritually.
It is literally a breathing in (or
into) a combination of the Latin *in*
and *spiro*, as opposed to expiration.
It is but one more evidence of the
necessity of surrounding ourselves
with beautiful and elevating influ-
ences. The very air we breathe, the
friends we meet, the studies we pur-
sue, become a part of us. We must,
therefore, be careful what inspires us
—what we take into our conscious-
ness.

In the Scriptures and elsewhere
Inspiration is used to designate the
breathing into by God—or influence
of Spirit—and it is in this sense, per-
haps, we should most delight to use it.
Stress the third syllable of in-spi-
ra-tion, and sound the first two *is*
as in *til*, as in *in*, *tion* as *shun*.
"The inspiration of the Almighty
giveth them understanding."

F. C. Hogarth: "We hardly know
of what we are capable until the big
demand is made. Most people
normally live below their possibilities."

George Bernard Shaw: "Whatever
the fate of the Russian experiment
may be, its influence upon our
thought will be no less profound
than was the change wrought by
the French Revolution and by the
Declaration of Independence of the
American colonies."

The Rev. A. P. Bender: "The out-
lawing of war will be the crowning
achievement of an enlightened and
self-realizing humanity, leading to
international comity and co-opera-
tion."

F. C. Hogarth: "We hardly know
of what we are capable until the big
demand is made. Most people
normally live below their possibilities."

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

HAPPINESS depends more on what is within
than without us.—LUBBOCK

The Children's Corner

A Continual Calendar

Monday
Did you ever make petal pictures?
Trace around the petal of a large
flower and cut many petals of the
same size from colored tissue paper.
Use blue, pink, green, yellow, and
other bright colors for the petals.
Place a pile of the colored petals in
front of you and use a big sheet of
white paper for your background.
Arrange the petals in the forms of
people, ships, stars, flowers, and
other things, trying to plan the
colors prettily. Sometimes these pic-
tures may be made with the petals
of real flowers if you have some that
are already partly faded.

Tuesday
Try to keep a flower record of
your summer. Even if you do not go
away you can pick the flowers along
the road and in the fields. Use a
blank book with unlined pages or
make one from plain paper. On each
page draw a flower picture by tracing
around some flower you have found.
Paint the flower in its proper colors.
On the same page write down its
name, the date you found it and
where it was growing. If you travel
to other places, try to pick several
flowers wherever you stay, and add
their pictures to your flower record.

Wednesday
The rose could not grow like a lily.
The lily would make a splendid
When each grows the way it's intended,
Then each grows the best way, I think.
There are many interesting stories
and poems about flowers to be found
in the magazines and newspapers.
Choose your favorite flower and plan
to have a scrapbook about it. Which
do you like best—roses, lilies, asters,
daisies, or other flowers? It may
take quite a while to fill the book
with pictures and clippings about your
special flower, but it will be an
unusual book when it is done and you
will enjoy preparing it. If several
friends start these scrapbooks they
can help each other by watching for
anything about the special flowers
chosen.

Thursday
Do you have a garden day once a
week at least? Is your garden nicely
weeded and are the edges trimmed
neatly? Perhaps you can make a
gay bird stick to put in the center of
it and some day a little bird may
perch on it and sing. Have you sent
a bouquet of your prettiest flowers
to someone who will enjoy them? Look
your window boxes and your
garden over carefully and make
plans even now for more flowers next
year. Send for a flower catalogue and
study it.

Friday
A person I know who is always doing
things which please other people,
has a happy flower habit. When she
goes on walks or trips, she gathers
a few flowers and presses them be-
tween the leaves of an old book.
When she is ready to write to a
friend she takes one of the flowers
and tucks it between the pages of the
letter. Although the flower is not

Animal Game

A delightful game for children under
10 years old appeared in a re-
cent issue of Child Life Magazine.
Everyone is asked to sit in a circle
on the floor, one child being chosen
to stand in the center as ringmaster.
Mother then gives this child an en-
velope containing a picture of some
well-known sight at a circus.

He is told not to allow his audi-
ence to see what is inside the en-
velope, but must imitate by his ac-
tions or with his voice, some char-
acteristic that is peculiar to that
animal or person.

The first child who guesses cor-
rectly is the ringmaster, the game con-
tinuing until all the envelopes are used.
Children might each in turn be an
elephant, bear, pig, lion, pony, dog,
clown, cat, monkey or trained seal.

Ask This
Q. What is it that though black
enlightens the world?
—A. Ink.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Uncle Frank gave me a new
name today. When I saw
"Snubs the First" I mean
you," he said—

"And you are 'Snubs the
Second'!" he said to his
little dog—

But snubs, it didn't
help much—

About half the time they'd forget
to say the first or second part
and we wouldn't know which
one of us was wanted—

Or else they'd say it and we'd forget which was first
and which was second and both of us would have to
go—Wow, what a mix-up!

In Lighter Vein

The Drawback
The conversation drifted to cook-
ing and one of the confirmed
bachelors said:
"I got one of those there cookery
books once, but I never could do
anything with it."
"Too much fancy work about it?"
asked the other.

"You've struck it. Every one of
the recipes began in the same way.
Take a clean dish— and that
finished me right away."—Western
Christian Advocate.



—Ohio State Sandall

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Today's Achievement at Paris

THE signature at Paris today of the Kellogg-Briand treaties for the renunciation of war brings the world within sight of enduring and world-wide peace. Whether the vision thus presented to the eyes of humanity shall be fully realized will depend upon the sagacity, the idealism, and the measure of self-renunciation with which the nations shall in future take those steps which may be necessary to give effect to what is for the immediate moment only a scrap of paper.

Until there shall be development of the mechanism implied in this treaty, the document will stand only as a great moral gesture, certain to influence nations that may stand at the verge of war. Its origin and the steps by which the present status of the theory of the renunciation of war has been attained are exceedingly interesting. These treaties will go down in history under the title of the Kellogg-Briand Treaties—two eminent diplomatists thereby gaining the glory of carrying to the point of practical enactment the theory of the outlawry of war, which was first enunciated by S. O. Levinson, a Chicago lawyer, and which was advanced to the point of general recognition by the endeavors of Senator Borah, John Dewey, Raymond Robins, Judge Florence E. Allen, Charles Clayton Morrison, Prof. James T. Shotwell, and other distinguished Americans, many of them in private life. It is in fact an American contribution to the well-being of the world, and will go far to still the cry that this great and prosperous nation is shirking its responsibility for the maintenance of world peace.

An amusing cartoon by J. N. Darling, the brilliant cartoonist of the New York Herald Tribune, told in a few graphic lines the dramatic story of the way in which the somewhat idealistic and academic aspirations of the advocates of the outlawry of war were suddenly given practical effect. He depicted Aristide Briand as dispatching an invitation to Frank B. Kellogg to come and have a pleasant afternoon visit at the hospitable home of France. The next picture showed the American Secretary of State accepting, but bringing with him in his train, to the amazement and perhaps horror of the host, a long line of eager nations, starting with Great Britain, and tapering off with the lesser countries of continental Europe, and of Asia. That was practically the way it happened. Mr. Briand suggested a treaty of amity between France and the United States. Mr. Kellogg, in response, warmly applauded the idea, but urged that all nations be admitted to this family party. Whatever may have been the first reaction of France to this extension of its original idea, it could not do otherwise than approve it, with the result that today the representatives of fifteen states are signing the multilateral treaty, and some, who, for one reason or another were not invited to become original signatories, are protesting against being left out.

But as it stands the treaty is merely an expression of opposition to war, "as an instrument of national policy." It does in fact, through the interpretations laid upon it in various notes and reservations, permit at least four kinds of war: namely, in self-defense; in defense of third parties with whom signatory nations have specific agreements; in "certain regions," and in cases of armed intervention, such as that of the United States in Nicaragua. It cannot, therefore, be described as a treaty for the complete outlawry of war. But it can be justly regarded as an agreement among the principal nations of the earth by which they renounce war as a normal instrument of policy. Furthermore, any nation signatory to this treaty that takes up arms is going to be subjected to a very close and searching inquiry as to the justification of its act.

This basis is broad enough, strong enough, and sufficiently buttressed with conviction of the unrighteousness of war to afford a foundation for the erection of that edifice of international machinery which alone can give it complete success. If nations are to turn from war as a normal instrument for the enforcement of the national policy, or for the defense of a national claim, there must be some form of tribunal other than that of the field of battle in which disputed questions can be settled. To this the treaty signed today makes no reference whatsoever. It does declare that:

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

The only pacific means for the settlement of such questions must, of course, be either conciliation or arbitration, and the next step in the program for the renunciation of war must be the establishment of some international court, or the acceptance by all parties to the treaty of some existing international tribunal, such as the World Court of International Justice. When the Senate of the United States has ratified this treaty, which originated in American minds and was pressed to conclusion by an American Secretary of State, it must inevitably reopen the question, long before it, of the participation of the United States in the World Court.

Another immediate effect of the treaty signed today should be the material strengthening of

the demand for the limitation of armaments, both naval and otherwise. If war is renounced as a national weapon, armies and navies will logically become mere police forces. Their material reduction will no longer put in jeopardy national existence or national dignity. It is reported that at the September meeting of the Council of the League of Nations a call will be issued for the early assembling of an international conference for the limitation of armaments. The United States, though not a member of the League, has been a participant in these conferences in the past, and indeed holds the credit for having organized and carried to completion the only successful one thus far held. It may well be anticipated that the whole strength of this Administration, or the one which shall come into existence next March, will be back of this movement for the reduction of military and naval burdens which is so greatly strengthened by the international renunciation of war.

What has been done today at Paris is of incalculable benefit to humanity. But immediately must be begun the work of bringing into existence machinery by which the utterances of the signatories to this treaty can be translated into action. In time the reservations and interpretations, with which the treaty is now qualified, ought to be eliminated to the end that there shall be no qualifications of the renunciation of war, other than recognition of the absolutely imperative right of self-defense. The international tribunal which shall proceed through arbitration, conciliation, conference, or judicial decision, to determine controversies between nations must be established, or, if already in existence, must have the accession of those nations not now a party to it. Drastic reductions in the armies and navies must be effected. In brief, the world must be organized for peace, not for war.

It is interesting, as a by-product of this discussion, to note that already the Minister of War of France has suggested that the name of his department should be changed and made "Ministry of the Army," or something equivalent thereto. Better yet would be the establishment in the nations that are parties to this treaty, and particularly in the United States, of a Department of Peace, in which as much attention should be paid, as intelligent work prosecuted, for the maintenance of peace, as the War Department now performs in preparing for war.

There will be world-wide rejoicing today at what has been done at Paris. It will be well if advantage is taken of this enthusiastic approval to launch a movement for making of practical effect what stands today merely as the expression of a great moral conviction. As it stands, it represents a tremendous advance upon the position which the nations of the world have held from time immemorial, but its possibilities are greater by far than its present powers.

Arctic's Long Summer Days

THE settlement of Alaska by American enterprise has helped to modify the current belief about the "frozen North." It is being discovered that sub-arctic America, long regarded as only fit for fur traders and Eskimos, is rich in mineral resources and capable of yielding crops and of pasturing cattle. The crops of the arctic prairies in northern Canada may have to be different from the wheat of Portage plains in southern Manitoba, but there is plenty of reliable evidence to show that wheat can be grown far to the north of the present margin of cultivation in Canada.

An informative article by E. M. Kindle of the Geological Survey of Canada, published by the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, includes some remarkable illustrations of warm weather in the "Land of Long Summer Days"—north of 55 degrees. Along the valley of the Mackenzie River, flowing north to the Arctic Ocean, east of Alaska, flowers grow in abundance. Gardens flourish at Simpson, which is well north of latitude 60. It is stated that the more hardy garden vegetables may be grown in favorable seasons as far north as the arctic circle.

Summer is short in the arctic, but the summer days are long. Across the arctic prairies, an estimated area of more than 400,000 square miles, there may be twenty hours of sunshine on a fine summer day. The sunrise on Great Slave Lake in June, at 2 a. m., is described as bringing with it a feast of color in the northeast sky. With such sunshine, it is hardly surprising to learn that the temperature sometimes reaches as high as 90 degrees. Compared with cities in the northern part of the United States, there are communities in Alaska and northern Canada which enjoy an average of three hours more sunlight daily for the summer months. According to one quoted authority, this means "about eighteen days of additional sunlight during the three months when sunshine is most important" for the gardens and agriculture.

Herds of musk oxen roam over the ranges of Baffin Island. It is estimated that the arctic prairies provide forage for more than 30,000,000 caribou. Since the caribou manage to find food in winter as well as in summer, and temperatures have been recorded in Montana as low as in some parts of Alaska, even the general belief about the arctic winter may come to be modified.

Merchandise Prices and Values

CHARGES of misleading or dishonest advertising by retail merchants, based upon published statements that certain articles are offered for sale at prices much below their actual value, are occasionally made by business bureaus that aim at protecting their members and the consuming public against misrepresentation as to merchandising values. That there have in the past been glaring instances of fraudulent advertising is conceded, but the vigilance of the business office of newspapers of standing has practically eliminated the "great bargain sale" type of advertisement that at one time was all too common.

There is still a decidedly debatable ground for the application of ethical standards to advertising in statements purporting to show that certain articles are offered for sale at prices which are less than the actual value of the goods. There may be no intention to deceive, since there is no absolute standard of values for a great variety of merchandise;

neither the cost of production plus a fair profit, nor the price at which similar articles are sold by other shops, affording a basis for the computation of actual value. When a cloak said to be worth sixty dollars is offered for forty-five, the question naturally arises: What is the criterion of "worth"? Certainly not the cost of making the garment, nor the price asked by rival dealers. Presumably it is the judgment of the advertiser that fixes the alleged "true value." Is his estimate likely to err in an upward direction?

That "values" and "prices" have distinct meanings should be recognized by all advertisers who wish to keep faith with their customers. Confusing the two terms may occasion doubts as to the reliability of statements concerning the price of articles in which there is a great difference of materials, quality and workmanship.

Not So Cryptic, After All!

AT FIRST it seemed vague, cryptic, a veiled and mysterious allusion, this wire that, from an unknown friend, reached the editorial rooms of The Christian Science Monitor the day after Governor Smith's acceptance speech was published:

SO THEREFORE TAMMANY HALL WOULD RE-ENGAGE IN THE SALOON BUSINESS DIRECTLY OPENLY AND THROUGH POLITICAL CONTROL.

But with the Smith pronouncement on alcoholic liquor and the way to popularize its use there was needed no Daniel to interpret the message. Let each state fix its own measure of alcoholic content, and in accordance therewith manufacture and sell within its borders as much liquor as its thirsty citizens desire, is the substance of the Smith remedy for prohibition's ill. How joyous a prospect for Tammany! Controlling the State of New York it would enjoy the profitable and politically potent concession of manufacturing and selling whisky and beer—you may have noticed that Governor Smith does not confine his liquor program to the euphonious duo, "light wines and beer."

"So therefore," as our unknown correspondent writes, "Tammany Hall would re-engage in the saloon business, directly, openly and through political control." A bright prospect indeed for the old-timers. It would seem to promise ample reward for the effort and expense involved in making a President out of a Tammany Sachem.

"Modernism"

"MODERNISM" is a conveniently elastic term, and may mean one thing to one group and something different to another group. But where modernism begins or where it merges into the obsolete may be difficult to determine. One connotation of the word, at least to the Western world as it seems, is the freedom to do what one wishes to do, whenever and in the way one wishes to do it, limited only by the rights of others.

An interesting commentary upon the importance of viewpoint, and the possibility of producing quite opposite results by different applications of the same idea, may be read in so simple a thing as feminine coiffure, if that term may be applied to the modern bobbed hair. During the last few years bobbed hair has meant to the woman of the Western world an expression of freedom, freedom to do exactly as she may choose to do in her personal affairs.

From the other side of the world, however, comes the report that "the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety has decreed that Peiping women under thirty years of age must bob their hair or pay a degeneracy tax." Just how public safety is concerned is perhaps beside the point. But "modernism" by compulsion appears to lose somewhat of the element of "freedom" which the style is supposed to mean to the Western group, until one reads that this ruling contradicts an opposite ruling prohibiting hair bobbing by the military governor under the former regime.

The interesting comment on modernism may be picked up again in still another part of the world, from which it is reported that "no longer will the Muhammadan women of Yugoslavia be obliged to wear veils." As a result of much agitation of the question by the more energetic youth of the country, the Islamic Council of Mussulman Clergy, after three days' deliberation, decided that Mussulman women "of irreproachable character may mingle with other people, even men," without veiling their faces or covering their hands, provided that public duties are not allowed to interfere with domestic obligations. But as for the men—they must keep on wearing fezzes.

The definition of "modernism" may perhaps as well be left where the dictionaries have left it, as "something characteristic of time not remotely past."

Editorial Notes

At the coming session of the League of Nations, the time of the great statesmen will not be entirely occupied with affairs touching the interests of the powers, big and little. In addition they will be asked to concern themselves with the winged fowl and the mammals of the deep. It is reported, that is, that a new international bird convention is to be sought, while a commission of experts has been at work for some time to see if a convention cannot be reached relative to whales!

In the seven-year period between 1921 and 1927 New England's postal receipts increased 44.9 per cent, building contracts 117.8 per cent, and motor vehicles doubled in number. Does one want any more convincing evidence of business progress?

Art Goebel flew the airplane Yankee Doodle from Los Angeles to Curtiss Field, L. I., in eighteen hours fifty-eight minutes. Yankee Doodle didn't come riding into town this time on a pony, but on the wings of Pegasus.

Motion picture producers from fifteen nations, seeking in the European film congress at Berlin to eliminate shows that arouse international ill will, have a good chance to sign another multilateral treaty to outlaw war.

How a President Is Elected

HAD one of the plans seriously considered in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 been adopted, the people of the United States would be preparing to vote for three Presidents this year instead of but one. Or if other proposals had prevailed, as they did during a considerable time in the convention, the people would not be voting on the question at all—the election would be made by vote of Congress, of the State Legislatures, of the State Executives, or by one of numerous other expedients.

Except for the issue of how representation in Congress should be apportioned between the large and small states, no other problem appears to have absorbed more of the time and study of the talented members of the convention than the one of how the Chief Magistracy should be constituted and filled.

It may be a surprise to many to learn how near the United States came to having a "responsible government" of the type common in Europe where the administrative head is appointed by, and therefore responsible to, Parliament. The first plan of government submitted, that presented by Edmund Randolph for the Virginia delegation, included the resolution, "That a National Executive be instituted; to be chosen by the National Legislature."

But when James Wilson of Pennsylvania moved the executive should consist of a single person, Mr. Randolph protested vigorously that this would be a step toward monarchy, and urged an executive of three persons. Few points better illustrate the newness of the experiment upon which these men were embarking than this quandary over a single or triple executive, an "elective monarch" as some forecast, or a revival of the ancient Roman triumvirate in which Mr. Randolph proposed the triumvirs might be drawn from different parts of the country. Arguments for a single head prevailed, partly on the historically supported assertion that one would always dominate a trio, and partly on the claim that a single executive would give the most vigor to the office and best recognize responsibility not to any section but to the whole Nation.

Though there were immediate discussions about the length of term, whether to be seven years or three, and especially about what powers should be given to this new chief, there was at first little questioning of the proposed appointment by the "National Legislature." When Mr. Wilson, hesitant lest it "might appear chimerical," disclosed that he was "at least in theory" for an election by the people, the argument for a "responsible government" was stated succinctly by Roger Sherman of Connecticut. He declared, according to James Madison's record of the debates, that "he considered the executive magistracy as nothing more than an institution for carrying the will of the Legislature into effect," and that the executive "ought to be appointed by and accountable to the Legislature only."

At that early stage the convention rejected the proposal for an indirect popular election of the President, and adopted by a vote of eight states to two, the method of election by Congress. This clause afterward was twice modified and twice reinstated, once by unanimous vote of the states, and it was not until within the last fortnight of the four months of the convention that the electoral college plan finally prevailed.

Even when Gouverneur Morris joined his Pennsylvania colleague in urging that the President ought not to be "the mere creature of the Legislature," there was no immediate rush to the standard of popular election. Indeed the opposition couched its arguments in phrases few public men in the United States would be hardy enough to utter now. One delegate asserted there was "the same difference between an election by the people and by the Legislature as between appointment by lot and by choice." A more cogent argument with some was the belief that direct election would give large states the advantage. It must be remembered, too, that education was not so widespread then as now, and the popular ballot was not so safeguarded against abuses.

Even a selection by lot was not so far out of consideration as some may have supposed, for before the convention had finished casting about for a generally acceptable method it was seriously proposed that a certain number

of electors be named by lot from among the members of Congress to make the election. There were misgivings that election by Congress would be corrupted by cabal or that suffrage by the people would be led astray by "a few designing men," and between the two was a broad gulf of compromise disturbed by apprehensions lest a President be enabled to perpetuate himself in office.

Some of the alternative schemes offered were these: choice by electors appointed by State Legislatures; choice by Congress from among candidates proposed one from each state; choice by vote of the freholder citizens at large, requiring each to vote for two or three men so as to compel consideration of more than local favorites. Then there was the proposal that electors should be chosen by vote of the people—and thousands doubtless have the impression that this is the method finally adopted and prescribed by the Constitution.

But not so. What the Constitution actually says is, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." If the Legislature of one of the states should decide to appoint the state's electors—in effect to cast the state's electoral vote—and do away with presidential elections in that state, its action would be wholly within the Federal Constitution. In fact this was done in several states until after 1824 and in South Carolina until after 1850.

It is now, however, the uniform practice in each of the forty-eight states, under a statute or state constitutional requirement in each one, that the whole number of electors for the state is voted on by the people at large. Thus when citizens go to the polls to vote for President, they do not vote for President but for the presidential electors of their state. Then whichever party ticket of electors receives the highest vote gets to cast the electoral vote of that state for the presidential nominee of its party.

Strictly speaking, only 531 persons in the United States will have the opportunity to vote for President this year. They are the electors. But they will depend for election upon the votes of the rest. The winning group of electors in each state will meet early in January—some six weeks after everyone knows who, in all but form, has been elected President—and will solemnly cast two sets of ballots, one for President, one for Vice-President, sign a certificate of the number of electors' votes cast for each, and then seal and send it, probably by messenger, to the President of the United States Senate, who will open and announce the count of the votes in a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives. The candidate receiving a majority of electoral votes will then be declared elected.

It is noteworthy that some of the delegates in the Constitutional Convention whose names have lived best in history were the advocates of election by the people. Among these were James Madison, later President, and Gouverneur Morris. On one of the rare occasions when the individual vote of General Washington was recorded, he opposed election by Congress.

So prolonged were the debates over the way of choosing the executive that it was one of a few subjects referred to a committee appointed near the end of the session to work out the last undetermined details of the compact. The plan of the four-year term with re-eligibility and of the electoral college with resort to the House of Representatives in case of no majority was for the most part the product of this committee, headed by David Brearley of New Jersey.

Under the provisions of this article, in fact, the United States has chosen its Presidents thirty-six times and is about to choose a thirty-seventh. This notwithstanding that one New England delegate questioned whether "this vast country including the western territory will 150 years hence remain one nation," and declared, "It is not to be supposed that the Government will last so long."

Another decade will fulfill the 150 years. Yet the doubting delegate would have been correct if he had foreseen that the party system would cause the electoral college to cease to function in the way its designers intended—would make it only a formality—in less than fifteen years.

T. A. N.

Notes From Geneva

Visitors to Europe who are interested in this subject can obtain from the office of the International Postal Union at Berne, a map of the aero postways of the world.

The twenty-fourth Fête Federale de Chant (Federal Singing Festival) took place in Lausanne in beautiful weather. Five thousand singers from fifty-four societies took part in the performances, which included the singing of massed choirs and individual groups who competed with one another for prizes. Large crowds were attracted to Lausanne, not only by the high standard of the music, but by the picturesque costumes of the singers who took part in a series of patriotic pageants. The most important musical event in the festival was the performance of Anton Bruckner's Mass in F minor and Schubert's Twenty-third Psalm, which was sung by a choir of 4200 voices, conducted by two Swiss composers.

On August 1, the National Fête of Switzerland, a general collection was taken in the streets of the towns and villages for the "old people." During the last ten years no less than 6,494,601 francs has been collected for this purpose. A special effort was made this year to increase the Old Pensioners' Fund, which, beginning with 243,754 francs in the first year of its existence, rose to 790,076 francs last year.

An interesting game called Hornussen, or "Hornets," is played by the country people of Switzerland chiefly in the canton of Berne after the crops have been harvested. James F. Muirhead in his book "A Wayfarer in Switzerland" describes it as a game that requires strength, courage and skill and includes features which recall golf, cricket, lawn tennis, baseball and even shuffleball, adding:

It is played with an egg-shaped "puck" of solid Indian rubber (the "hornet") and a very "whippy" ashken club, six or seven feet long. The players in formal matches are divided into two teams of fourteen or eighteen men each. The object of the "Attackers" ("Schläger") is to drive the puck, from a tripod, down a prescribed course so as to fall within a definite area ("Spieleis"). The object of the "Defenders" ("Abtuer") is to prevent this by deflecting the puck with curious, shovel-like wooden bats. This may be done either by using the bat in the ordinary fashion or by hurling it into the air.

"How can I best spend a week motoring in Switzerland?" writes a transatlantic correspondent. In every Swiss town of importance the tourist will find an office of the Swiss Touring Club with assistants who can speak English as a rule and who will be glad to map out a tour, and if one is a member of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme one is entitled to all the information he needs. One delightful trip would start at Basle—a two days' run from Paris—and go thence along the Rhine to Schaffhausen. From there the motorist would circle the Lake of Constance and make for Zurich, afterward going to Lucerne. From Lucerne one should go by the lake of Brienz to Thun, taking Interlaken on one's stride, and then on to Montreux, Vevey, Lausanne and Geneva, for the loveliest stretch of the Lake of Geneva is from Montreux to Lausanne. The morning of the sixth day should be spent in Geneva, and if one starts early in the afternoon one can easily reach Brigue in the Rhone Valley on the same day.